THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 100

AMONG THE HILLS.

A New Poem by John G. Whittier—the Sweetest Poem since Maud Muller.

With pleasure do we present to our readers this bright, sunny, December day, the entire new poem, with the exception of a short prelude, by John G. Whittier. "Among the Hills" is second in sweetness only to "Maud Muller," and will soon be as popular:

For weeks the clouds had raked the hills
And vexed the vales with raining,
And all the woods were sad with mist,
And all the brooks complaining.

At last a sudden night-storm tore
The mountain veils asunder,
And swept the valleys clean before
The bosom of the thunder.

Through Sandwich notch the west-wind sang
Good-morrow to the cotter;
And once again Chocorua's horn
Of shadow pierced the water.

Above his broad lake Ossipee,
Once more the sunshine wearing,
Stooped, tracing on that silver shield
His grim armorial bearing.

Clear drawn against the hard blue sky
The peaks had winter's keenness;
And, close on autumn's frost, the vales
Had more than June's fresh greenness.

Again the sodden forest floors
With golden lights were checkered,
Once more rejoicing leaves in wind
And sunshine danced and flickered.

It was as if the summer's late
Atoning for its sadness
Had borrowed every season's charm
To end its days in gladness.

I call to mind those banded vales
Of shadow and of shining,
Through which, my hostess at my side,
I drove in day's declining.

We held our sideling way above
The river's whitening shallows,
By homesteads old, with wide-flung barns
Swept through and through by swallows—

By maple orchards, belts of pine
And larches climbing darkly
The mountain slopes, and, over all,
The great peaks rising starkly.

You should have seen that long-hill range
With gaps of brightness riven,—
How through each pass and hollow streamed
The purpling lights of heaven,—

Rivers of gold-mist flowing down
From far celestial fountains,—
The great sun flaming through the rifts
Beyond the wall of mountains!

We paused at last where home-bound cows
Brought down the pasture's treasure,
And in the barn the rhythmic flails
Beat out a harvest measure.

We heard the night-hawk's sullen plunge,
The crow his tree-mates calling:
The shadows lengthening down the slopes
About our feet were falling.

And through them smote the level sun
In broken lines of splendor,
Touched the gray rocks and made the green
Of the shorn grass more tender.

The maples bending o'er the gate,
Their arch of leaves just tinted
With yellow warmth, the golden glow
Of coming autumn hinted.

Keen white between the farm-house showed,
And smiled on porch and trellis,
The fair democracy of flowers
That equals cot and palace.

And weaving garlands for her dog,
'Twixt chidings and caresses,
A human flower of childhood shook
The sunshine from her tresses.

On either hand we saw the signs
Of fancy and of shrewdness,
Where taste had wound its arms of vines
Round thrift's uncomely rudeness.

The sun-brown farmer in his frock
Shook hands, and called to Mary:
Bare-armed, as Juno might, she came,
White-aproned from her dairy.

Her air, her smile, her motions, told
Of womanly completeness;
A music as of household songs
Was in her voice of sweetness.

Not beautiful in curve and line,
But something more and better,
The secret charm eluding art,
Its spirit, not its letter;—

An inborn grace that nothing lacked
Of culture or appliance,—
The warmth of genial courtesy,
The calm of self-reliance.

Before her queenly womanhood
How dared our hostess utter
The paltry errand of her need
To buy her fresh-churned butter?

She led the way with housewife pride,
Her goodly store disclosing,
Full tenderly the golden balls
With practiced hands disposing.

Then, while along the western hills
We watched the changeful glory
Of sunset, on our homeward way,
I heard her simple story.

The early crickets sang; the stream
Plashed through my friend's narration;
Her rustic patois of the hills
Lost in my free translation.

"More wise," she said, "than those who swarm
Our hills in middle summer,
She came, when June's first roses blow,
To greet the early comer.

"From school and ball and rout she came,
The city's fair, pale daughter,
To drink the wine of mountain air
Beside the Bearcamp Water.

"Her step grew firmer on the hills
That watch our homesteads over;
On cheek and lip, from summer fields,
She caught the bloom of clover.

"For health comes sparkling in the streams
From cool Chocorua stealing:
There's iron in our Northern winds;
Our pines are trees of healing.

"She sat beneath the broad-armed elms
That skirt the mowing meadow,
And watched the gentle west wind weave
The grass with shine and shadow.

"Beside her, from the summer heat
To share her grateful screening,
With forehead bared, the farmer stood,
Upon his pitchfork leaning.

"Farmed in its damp, dark locks, its face
Had nothing mean or common—
Strong, manly, true, the tenderness
And pride beloved of woman.

"She looked up, glowing with the health
The country air had brought her,
And, laughing, said: 'You lack a wife,
Your mother lacks a daughter.

"'To mend your frock and bake your bread
You do not need a lady;
Be sure among these brown old homes
Is some one waiting ready—

"'Some fair, sweet girl with skillful hand
And cheerful heart for treasure,
Who never played with ivory keys,
Or danced the polka's measure.'

"He bent his black brows to a frown,
He set his white teeth tightly.
'Tis well,' he said, 'for one like you
To choose for me so lightly.

"'You think, because my life is rude,
I take no note of sweetness,
I tell you love has naught to do
With meetness or unmeetness.

"'Itself its best excuse, it asks
No leave of pride or fashion
When silken zone or homespun frock
It stirs with throbs of passion.

"'You think me deaf and blind: you bring
Your winning graces hither
As free as if from cradle-time
We two had played together.

"'You tempt me with your laughing eyes,
Your cheek of sundown's blushes,
A motion as of waving grain,
A music as of thrushes.

"'The plaything of your summer sport,
The spells you weave around me
You cannot at your will undo,
Nor leave me as you found me.

"'You go as lightly as you came,
Your life is well without me;
What care you that these hills will close
Like prison-walls about me?

"'No mood is mine to seek a wife,
Or daughter for my mother:
Who loves you loses in that love
All power to love another!

"'I dare your pity or your scorn,
With pride your own exceeding;
I fling my heart into your lap
Without a word of pleading.'

"She looked up in his face of pain
So archly, yet so tender:
'And if I lend you mine,' she said,
'Will you forgive the lender?

"'Nor frook nor tan can hide the man,
And see you not, my farmer,
How weak and fond a woman waits
Behind the silken armor?

"'I love you on that love alone,
And not my worth, presuming,
Will you not trust for summer fruit
The tree in May-day blooming?'

"Alone the hangbird overhead,
His hair-swung cradle straining,
Looked down to see love's miracle,—
The giving that is gaining.

"And so the farmer found a wife,
His mother found a daughter:
There looks no happier home than hers
On pleasant Bearcamp water.

"Flowers spring to blossom where she walks
The careful ways of duty;
Our hard, stiff lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.

"Our homes are cheerful for her sake,
Our door-yards brighter blooming,
And all about the social air
Is sweeter for her coming.

"Unspoken homilies of peace
Her daily life is preaching;
The still refreshment of the dew
Is her unconscious teaching.

"And never tenderer hand than hers
Unknits the brow of ailing;
Her garments to the sick man's ear
Have music in their trailing.

"And when in pleasant harvest moons,
The youthful huskers gather,
Or sleigh-drives on the mountain ways
Defy the winter weather,—

"In sugar-camps, when south and warm
The winds of March are blowing,
And sweetly from its thawing veins
The maple's blood is flowing,—

"In summer, where some lilied pond
Its virgin zone is bearing,
Or where the ruddy autumn fire
Lights up the apple-paring,—

"The coarseness of a ruder time
Her finer mirth displaces,
A subtler sense of pleasure fills
Each rustic sport she graces.

"Her presence lends its warmth and health
To all who come before it.
If woman lost us Eden, such
As she alone restore it.

"For larger life and wiser aims
The farmer is her debtor;
Who holds to his another's heart
Must needs be worse or better.

"Through her his civic service shows
A purer-toned ambition;
No double consciousness divides
The man and politician.

"In party's doubtful ways he trusts
Her instincts to determine;
At the loud polls, the thought of her
Recalls Christ's Mountain Sermon.

"He owns her logic of the heart,
And wisdom of unreason,
Supplying, while he doubts and weighs,
The needed word in season.

"He sees with pride her richer thought,
Her fancy's freer ranges,
And love thus deepened to respect
Is proof against all changes.

"And if she walks at ease in ways
His feet are slow to travel,
And if she reads with cultured eyes
What his may scarce unravel,

"Still clearer, for her keener sight
Of beauty and of wonder,
He learns the meaning of the hills
He dwelt from childhood under.

"And higher, warmed with summer lights,
Or winter-crowned and hoary,
The ridged horizon lifts for him
Its inner veils of glory.

"He has his own free, bookless lore,
The lessons nature taught him,
The wisdom which the woods and hills
And toiling men have brought him:

"The steady force of will whereby
Her flexile grace seems sweeter;
The sturdy counterpoise which makes
Her woman's life completer:

"A latent fire of soul which lacks
No breath of love to fan it;
And wit, that, like his native brooks,
Plays over solid granite.

"How dwarfed against his manliness
She sees the poor pretension,
The wants, the aims, the follies, born
Of fashion and conviction!

"How life behind its accidents
Stands strong and self sustaining,
The human fact transcending all
The losing and the gaining.

"And so, in grateful interchange
Of teacher and of hearer,
Their lives their true distinctness keep
While daily drawing nearer.

"And if the husband or the wife
In home's strong light discovers
Such slight defaults as failed to meet
The blinded eyes of lovers,

"Why need we care to ask?—who dreams
Without their thorns of roses,
Or wonders that the truest steel
The readiest spark discloses?

"For still in mutual sufferance lies
The secret of true living:
Love scarce is love that never knows
The sweetness of forgiving.

"We send the Squire to General Court,
To take his young wife thither;
No prouder man election day
Rides through the sweet June weather.

"He sees with eyes of manly trust
All hearts to her inclining;
Not less for him his household light
That other share its shining."

Thus, while my hostess spake, there grew
Before me, warmer tinted
And outlined with a tenderer grace,
The picture that she hinted.

The sunset smouldered as we drove
Beneath the deep hill-shadows;
Below us wreaths of white fog walked
Like ghosts the haunted meadows.

Sounding the summer night, the stars
Dropped down the golden plummets;
The pale arc of the Northern lights
Rose o'er the mountain summits,—

Until, at last, beneath its bridge,
We heard the Bearcamp flowing,
And saw across the mapled lawn
The welcome home-lights glowing:—

And, musing on the tale I heard,
'Twere well, thought I, if often
To rugged farm-life came the gift
To harmonize and soften:—

If more and more we found the troth
Of fact and fancy plighted,
And culture's charm and labor's strength
In rural homes united,—

The simple life, the homely hearth,
With beauty's sphere surrounding,
And blessing toil where toil abounds
With graces more abounding.

VELOCIPEDES.

Where and How They are Used.

From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Velocipedes, to use an Irishism, have made a stride. In Lyons they have been elevated to the dignity of postal vehicles. Carriers—not couriers—need no longer pride themselves on being swift of foot, but, mounted upon Government pigskin, may roll merrily along, their very labor being henceforth a pleasure. For aught we know, the pursuit, for it can no longer be called an occupation, may now becoming ennobling. Decorations may soon be decreed to those who excel in this new career of letters, and bearers of mail packages, as they kick up a dust which is not Olympic, may flatter themselves that they are struggling for a chaplet which is to enrol their names among the honorables of the earth.

The velocipede mania, though Parisian, does not confine itself to Paris. It has long since taken possession of the Provinces, it has gotten a footing in Germany and Switzerland, and now it has invaded America. Paris, however, is the head center. There are the great manufactories. One of them employs two hundred and fifty men and turns out twelve vehicles a day. There, are the principal schools where nobles and bankers, merchants and men of pleasure may be seen working away, in the effort to acquire the double art of equilibrium and propulsion. The humbler classes take no lessons. Those who are barely able to purchase a velocipede or even to hire one one cannot afford to throw money away on "professors." They mount their wheeled steeds and practice their art by themselves. After the business of the day is over, about Rond Point, on the Place de la Concorde, back of the Madeleine, tyros may be seen, every evening, working their way along, wheeling, backing, cutting the figure eight and practising every variety of evolution, to fit them to thread their way along thoroughfares, which in day time are crowded. Along the Champs Elysees, those who are more expert, may be seen gliding noiselessly along, like Will o' the Wisps, their little lanterns swinging from the front bar, and in the day time those, whom practice has made professional, rush through the streets, dodge between carriages, and shoot along with an ease, a rapidity and a skill which are wonderful.

The speed attained by experts is more remarkable in long distances than in short ones. In the races which take place on holidays in many of the suburbs of Paris, where the distance traversed is between one and two miles, the speed attained is between four and four and a half minutes to the mile. Yet twelve to thirteen miles an hour is frequently accomplished, ten miles an hour is easily done, and recently a party made the distance from Rouen to Paris, eighty-five miles, in eight hours. Over the beautiful roads of Europe, fifty to sixty miles a day can be easily kept up for several days, and it is no uncommon thing, in the summer months, to see a student pull his two wheeled vehicle from off the steamboats at one of the landing places on Lake Geneva, mount the saddle, with his little *impedimenta* strapped before and behind him, and bowl away over the hard and level road *en route* for Martigny, where he is to commence his pedestrian tramp to Chamounix. This is almost doing Mont Blanc with a velocipede. It is a chance if the Alpine Club does not yet lose its honors.

In New York and Boston the velocipede has already been introduced. They can be worked easily there over the fine Park avenues of the former and the solid roads of the latter, and in a few months Yankee Doodle may be ready to send an international challenge to Johnny Frog. The cobble stone pavements and sandy and dry roads of the South will preclude its use in the Middle and Southern States, at least for some time to come.

The Word "Lady."

From the New York Evening Mail.]

We are very Democratic in our ideas of the word "lady."

We have heard its frequent and very common use in this country objected to and have defended it. The term should be used of all respectable women, whatever their station in life, who have good manners and are refined. It should be used exactly as a counterpart of the word "gentleman." Whether a man is a merchant, lawyer, mechanic or laborer—he has a right to this title in America if he is honest, neat, refined in his own feelings and considerate in his manner of other people's feelings. All women can claim the corresponding title, "lady," under similar conditions. In dress, only neatness is required, and in manner, gentleness and kindness. We would ignore the special and more formal laws of etiquette.

But while urging a liberal and truly Democratic use of the word "lady," let us all protest most violently against such an absurd application of the term as we find in the following quotation from one of our New York dailies:

"A *lady* clerk in the employ of Wood & Carey has stolen $15,000 worth of goods from them within the past two years. She was arrested this morning."

Such uses of the word "lady" are unjust, not only to those wealthy and highly educated "ladies" who too often claim an exclusive right to the word, but to those genuine "ladies" in humble life who gain their own subsistence by their own labor. It is unjust to the other clerks of Messrs. Wood & Carey to speak of a female thief who happens to be among them as a "lady" clerk. Democratic principles do not require that "lady" and "female" be synonymous terms.

—Ex-Gov. Hall, of Vermont, has written a history of the State, and it is now published.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Orign of the New York Religious Press.

The following extract is from an interesting book called "Sunshine and Shadow in New York." J. B. Burr & Co., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

The filling of Hollis Professorship at Cambridge divided the Congregationalists in Massachusetts into Unitarians and Trinitarain. The Unitarians took the college and nearly all the Congregational Churches in Boston and the surrounding towns. The old South was saved to the Trinitarians by the casting vote of Governor Phillips, the father of Wendell. The ability and courage of Dr. Morse, the pastor of the First Church in Charlestown, saved that to the Evangelical faith. The Unitarians sprang into existence almost in a day, and became a great political power in the State. All the important offices, such as those of senators, representatives in Congress, legislature, and judge, were held by men professing the liberal faith. It was considered a great concession to authority when Geo. Briggs, a Baptist, was nominated for Governor. Governor Briggs, sent the name of Mr. Hubbard to the council as Supreme court judge. It was considered doubtful whether the council would confirm the nomination, as Mr. Hubbard was a Trinitarian. Daniel Webster left Brattle Street church for St. Paul's Episcopal. His political friends called on him to assure him that he was damaging his political prospects in that step. He objected to the preaching at Brattle street, and compared it to "throwing shot on shingles." Some one asked him if he believed that three were one, and one was three. He replied "Gentleman, we know very little of the mathematics of heaven, and the less we talk about them the better." This brief history of the situation is necessary to understand what is to follow.

Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, was the champion of Orthodoxy, and his pulpit was the citadel of the ancient faith. He was bold, brave, far-seeing, and was accepted on all hands as the Evangelical leader. Many accounted him a bigot, and believed that he was blunting the intellect of his children by training them on the Bible, catechism, and the formula of Calvinism. Yet the genius of one founded the national journalism of the land, and the intellect of the other gave us the telegraph. The power of the press was well known to Dr. Morse. The newspapers of the day were in the hands of the opponents of Orthodoxy. By the side of the news, found in the journals, were lampoons on the religious belief of the Trinitarians, and insults offered to their worship. A religious newspaper was called for. It was contemplated and was intended to print a paper that should present foreign and domestic intelligence; but it was also proposed to print some religious news with the secular portion of the paper.

Proposals were issued for the publication of a paper to be called the Boston *Recorder*. These proposals were sent to all the Trinitarian Churches. It was estimated that nine hundred and fifty subscribers would support the paper. A printer was found in the person of Deacon Willis, father of Nathaniel P. Willis. Mr. Willis had been conducting the *Eastern Argus* at Portland. He was now in Boston. He agreed to print the new paper on condition that he should be paid for his services. The entire income of the *Recorder* was pledged to him til he should be fully paid. On these conditions he agreed to issue the paper. Sidney Morse, son of Rev. Dr. Morse, was selected to take charge of the new paper. Mr. Everts, editor of the *Panoplist*, father of William M. Everts of this city, was to be editor-in-chief. The first number of the *Recorder* was published in January, 1816. Less than five hundred subscribers had agreed to take the paper. For four weeks fifteen hundred copies were printed. Mr. Willis became alarmed, and pointed to the files of the unsold papers. He was not paid for his work, and refused to print another number. Dr. Morse offered to be responsible for all the expense. A new printer was obtained. Mr. Evart left the *Recorder* in the hands of his youthful associate. In two months the paper had exceeded the paying point. In five months it numbered thirteen hundred subscribers. Willis wished to come back, as the pecuniary success of the concern was made certain. A proposition was made, and Mr. Morse, by an instrument still in existence as proprietor of the *Recorder*, transferred it to Mr. Willis.

It has been frequently asserted that the Boston *Recorder* is the oldest religious paper in the world. Such is not the fact. The first religious newspaper was published by Rev. Elias Smith, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The first number was issued in 1808, under the auspices of the sect called Christians. It has been published regularly from that time to the present. Complete files of the paper are preserved. I have often heard Rev. Elias Smith give an account of the early trials and discouragements that attended that paper. It was considered almost sacrilegious to issue a religious print. The preachers regarded the project with disfavor. But the editor saw no reason why the church should not have an organ, as well as trade and politicians. Amid poverty and great opposition the religious press was launched, and has been a success from that hour.

Mr. Morse left the *Recorder* in the hands of Mr. Willis. The concerted action of the enemies of the church aroused her friends in all quarters. The bloody battles of Europe were ended, and Napoleon banished to Helena. On the wings of peace religion was poising herself for a great fight. The American board had just been formed. The Bible, tract, and other national societies were springing into existence. Far-seeing men felt the need of a great central organ located in New York to be national in all its parts, catholic in its spirit, and not sectarian—a paper which should support the great institutions, and represent the spirit of the age. Young Morse had already turned his eye towards this centre. A society had been formed at Andover some years before, embracing the noblest spirits in the seminary, most of whom afterwards fell beneath the banner of the cross on heathen ground. The object of this society was to devise plans for doing good. Sidney E. Morse, in 1818, read a paper at one of these meetings, on the benefits to religion of an ably conducted newspaper, to be published in New York whose influence should be on the side of the church. He proposed to make this paper a necessity, being so ably conducted, and with such a Christian spirit, that a christian family could not be without it. Such was the bigotry and exclusivenesss of the liberalism of his native state, and such the hatred borne to his father, that Mr. Morse knew he had no chance to rise in Massachusetts. He removed to New York, and in 1823 established the *Observor* as a first-class newspaper, national in its scope and evangelical in its spirit. As it was founded, so it is carried on. It has always been distinguished for the ability with which it has been conducted. Its correspondence, foreign and domestic, is full, fresh, talented, and reliable. No one rises from its perusal without an intelligent knowledge of the things that pertain to the spirit of the age, and the up-building and progress of the kingdom of our Lord.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S EXPERIENCE AT BROOK FARM.

Authors as Cowherds—Margaret Fuller's "Transcendental Heifer."

The second volume of "Passages from the American Note Book of Nathaniel Hawthorne," just published by Fields, Osgood & Co., contains the following amusing account of Mr. Hawthorne's experience in the Brook Farm Community:

I have not yet taken my first lesson in agricultural, except that I went to see our cows foddered yesterday afternoon. We have eight of our own; and the number is now increased by a transcendental heifer belonging to Miss Margaret Fuller. She is very fractious, I believe, and apt to kick over the milkpail. * * * I intend to convert myself into a milkmaid this evening, but I pray heaven that Mr. Ripley may be moved to assign me the kindliest cow in the herd, otherwise I shall perform my duty with fear and trembling.

I like my brethren in affliction very well; and could you see us setting round our table at meal times, before the great kitchen fire, you would call it a cheerful sight. Mrs B. is a most comfortable woman to behold. She looks as if her ample person were stuffed full of tenderness—indeed, if she were all one great, kind heart.

April 13—10 a.m.—* * * * I did not milk the cows last night, because Mr. Ripley was afraid to trust them to my hands, or me to their horns, I know not which. But this morning I have done wonders. Before breakfast I went out to the barn and began to chop hay for the cattle and with such "righteous vehemence," as Mr. Ripley says, did I labor, that in the space of ten minutes I broke the machine. Then I brought wood and replenished the fires, and finally went down to breakfast, and ate up a huge amount of buckwheat cakes. After breakfast Mr. Ripley put a four-pronged instrument into my hands, which he gave me to understand was called a pitchfork; and he and Mr. Farley being armed with similar weapons, we all three commenced a gallant attack upon a heap of manure. This office being concluded, and I having purified myself, I sit down to finish this letter. * *

Miss Fuller's cow hooks the other cows, and has made herself ruler of the herd, and behaves in a very tyrannical manner. * * I shall make an excellent husband-man; I feel the original Adam reviving within me.

"April 16—* * * Since I last wrote there has been an addition to our community of four gentleman in sables, who promise to be among our most useful and respectable members. They arrived yesterday about noon. Mr. Ripley had proposed to them to join us no longer ago then that very morning. I had some conversation with them in the afternoon and was glad to hear them express much satisfaction with their new abode and all the arrangements. They do not appear to be very communicative, however—or perhaps it may be merely an external reserve like my own, to shield their delicacy. Several of their prominent characteristics, as well as their black attire, led me to believe that they are members of the clerical profession; but I have not yet ascertained from their own lips what has been the nature of their past lives. I trust to have much pleasure in their society, and sooner or later that we shall all of us derive great strength from our intercourse with them. I can not too highly applaud the readiness with which these four gentleman in black have thrown aside all the fopperies and flummeries which have their origin in a false state of society. When I last saw them they looked as heroically, regardless of the stains and soils incident to our profession, as I did when I emerged from the gold mine.

I have milked a cow!!! * * * * The herd has rebelled against the usurpations of Miss Fuller's heifer, and whenever they are turned out of the barn she is compelled to take refuge under our protection. So much did she impede my labors, by keeping close to me, that I found it necessary to give her two or three gentle pats with a shovel; but still she preferred to trust herself to my tender mercies rather than venture among the horns of the herd. She is not an amiable cow; but she has a very intelligent face, and seems to be of a reflective cast of character. I doubt not that she will soon perceive the expediency of being on good terms with the rest of the sisterhood.

I have not yet been twenty yards form our house and barns; but I begin to perceive that this is a beautiful place. The scenery is of a mild and placid character, with nothing bold in its aspect; but I think its beauties will grow upon us, and make us love it the more the longer we live here. There is a brook so near the house that we shall be able to hear its ripple in the summer evenings; but for agricultural purposes, it has been made to flow in a straight and rectangular fashion, which does it infinite damage as a picturesque object.

The Newtonian theory of gravitation has recently been attacked in a series of articles, written by an author who claims that he is the first person who had ever publicly denied the truth of the principles involved. This assertion is denied, and the statement is made that, in 1838, Hon. Augustus Young, subsequently a Representative in Congress, from Vermont, published a thick octavo volume devoted wholly to the refutation of the Newtonian theory. The book, however, attracted little attention. No theory of the operations of nature can be asserted to be absolutely proved, but the principle that explains satisfactorily the greatest number of facts is received as true to a reasonable degree of certainty.

PARIS.

What Paris is—A Parisian cold Snap—Paris at Night.

From "My Paris" by Edward King, published by Loring of Boston.]

Paris is the heart of France—the center of the world. By-and-by New York will usurp its functions. To-day it stands pre-eminent. Germans and Americans call it the unique city of pleasure; the Prussian admits that it is a paradise; the Russian finds it his educator; the Turk his puzzle; the Japanese a mystery; the Egyptians a thing to be worshipped. The Parisians born find it impossible to shake off the influence. Even in the pleasant avenues of Saint Germain, under the leaves at Meudon, by the river at Passy, or on the tower's top at Vincennes, he feels himself desolate. Outside the city's walls he feels among strangers. Paris is France, but France is not Paris. The Parisian is a Frenchman, but only two millions of Frenchmen are Parisians. *Nous sommes d'accord*, my concierge and myself, that Paris is a puzzle. Just that. Let us call it a puzzle—a labyrinth, with the army for its Minotaur. You understand that perfectly, old fellow? Yes, for you have been a bit busy with books in your day. Modern Lutetia is infinite in variety, in virtue, in vice, in magnificence, in wretchedness. It is the city of contrasts. Here a new pleasure is born daily, and Paris tastes it, eulogizes it, and dismisses it before sunset. Here is charming domestic life, and utter lack of it. Here, side by side, are wonders of science and ignorance of the common details of education. Here, on the Madeleine's marble floor, kneel together Marie the cocotto, and Marie the pure bride. At one end of the city stand the Tuileries; at the other lie hidden the "quarries," where nightly scores of vagabonds find rest on damp earth. Here the comfortable forever jostles the miserable; here all human cries so blend together, that only one pæan of harmony seems to be heard. For what harmony ever went wandering starward, which had not in it concord and discord wondrously blended, the massive minors of misery giving undertone grand and pathetic, to the enchanting whole?

Suddenly there came a sound as of magpies in the distance, or no, like the grating of innumerable saw teeth on iron, and then such a clattering of wooden shoes as one hears only in Boulogne. Here, in the frosty weather were dozens of old women, with dirty handkerchiefs wrapped around their heads, with short skirts disclosing skinny ankles, and for stockings straw stuffed in the wooden shoes. They ranged themselves in rows about our baggage, and then came the descent of the harpies. No one could understand them who understood French even passably well; for they talked a most horrible *patois*. They seized and bore away our effects, and we were anxious enough to follow. So we passed up in single file, each declaring his nationality as he landed. I went to the custom-house, where the only things in my baggage which the official seemed to be frightened at were a small brush broom and a Bible; both were supremely beyond his comprehension.

It was cold—but there was not even wind enough stirring to mar the beauty of the long festoons of milky white, the drapery of the snow, which hung upon the branches in the little parks, or were gracefully pendant from the shrubs in the boxes along the pavement. It was so cold that the sergent-de-ville performed his favorite gestures of shrugging his shoulders up above his ears, sending his moustache up to protect his nose, concealing his hands in the flowing sleeves of his overcoat, and knocking his neatly-booted feet energetically together. The carimen from the country, cower on the backs of their great white horses, and covered in huge black caps; the city workmen, hurrying to and fro with their queer comforters stuffed into the necks of their blouses, and their glazed caps pulled frantically over their brows, the cabman with their red waistcoats hidden under mountains of frieze and warm woolen; and there an old priest with his robe flapping insecurely around his doubly swathed legs—all testified that it was bitter cold.

Paris is magic by night. The day takes somewhat of this romance away; but in the evening "on the asphalte"—the smooth pavements of the grand boulevards—or in the quiet shades of Vincennes; on the crowded Rue Royale, in some crammed passage all aglow with shops and custumes, or on the banks of the Seine, in whose bosom are reflected the million lights of the great city, from Trocadero to Notre Dame; on the broad avenue of the Champs Elysees, where fashion and vice dazzle and tempt, and where nature wooes her sweetest, too; or on some long stretch of path in the Bois de Boulogne, where the moon throws strange shadows upon stranger crowds, all Paris is beautiful by night. The theaters pour in their crowds at six, and pour them out at twelve; the brilliant cafes show glittering groups for miles along the great thoroughfares; the wine shops send out their rollicking clubs of blue bloused workmen, whose costumes are picturesque in the glare of the gas; the hundreds of petty merchants stalk up and down, with their tempting displays of mock wares, seeking whom they may devour; the grenadiers in their gay blue and white tilt past, jingling the metal of their scabbards on the clean pave; the policemen saunter by with their hats cocked knowingly on one side, and hands held halfgood naturedly, half menacingly, on the hilts of their long rapiers; the political spy stalks unknown among the unsuspecting, and opens his thievish ears and draws quick breath through his suspicious lips when he thinks he is sure of his prey, the vagrant skulks a little in the shadow of the carriage at the curbstone, and when he sees mademoiselle the rich, the favored of the *demi-monde* pass by, her whom perhaps he can remember to have seen in equal misery with himself, for Paris has its romance of uprisal and downfall, he solicits alms and gets it, yes—and there, pausing under the cafe awning, with the brilliancy of mellow light flooding a face which now only belongs to darkness and sorrow, stands she whom Paris multiplies like sparrows, whom the great city flings off is the rock of its refuse, to be trodden under the foot of men.

—It is stated that more than 2,500,000 English women are unmarried. Of these 43,964 are outdoor agricultural laborers, nearly 1,000,000 house servants, and 15,000 governesses.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES IN THE SOUTH.

A New Plan Proposed.

The following extracts are taken from an address to the farmers and planters of Eastern North Carolina, read before the Agricultural Convention held at Wilmington, North Carolina, November 27, 1868, by Robert K. Bryan, Esq., which was received by the convention and ordered to be spread upon the minutes:

The time has come when agriculture is entitled to take rank with the sciences. The farmer who cleaves to antiquated notions, regardless of that progressive spirit which has in our day taken hold of all the pursuits of life, will find himself in the rear of his competitors in the race of wealth. He may attempt to throw the blame for his scant harvests on that great scape-goat of poor farmers—the seasons. If, however, he be fortunate enough to have as a neighbor one who keeps pace with the progress of improvement, he will find, by a comparison of crops, that the latter has discovered the secret which renders him, to a great extent, independent of the vicissitudes of the seasons. And if he be not hopelessly joined to the dead idols of the past, he will ultimely be drawn, by the force of example, into the adoption of improved methods of tillage. These methods are based upon principles discovered by patient and profound searchers after truth, and are confirmed by the judgment and experience of practical men. Successive contributions have enriched the science of agriculture, and added clearness and certainty to its principles, and it now stands before the world a symmetrical whole worthy of the study of all who are interested in the cultivation of the soil.

* * * * * *

There are scattered throughout our state numbers of young men who are anxious to be educated, but from lack of means cannot be. In determining upon the plan of an agricultural school, special consideration for the wants of this large class should be had. If a portion of the student's time, say five hours in each day, should be set apart for farm work, it would be found that sufficient time would be left for the study of all necessary branches of learning. The exercise of the body would promote physical and mental health, enable the student to concentrate his attention on his studies, and thus to accomplish more in a given time than he could under a system of training where physical exercise is neglected. Thus the time spent in outdoor work would not be lost if we regard only the intellectual progress of the student. Meantime, by this system, the constitution will become invigorated, and much in a pecuniary point of view saved. The labor of a student diligently performed under intelligent supervision would constitute a fair set off against all charges for board. In this way the principal expenses would be gotten rid of by the student, and only those for tuition, books, clothing, etc, would remain. Thus the outlay for a sound agricultural education could be brought within the means of a numerous class of young men who are now wholly unable to meet the expenses of an ordinary boarding school. Thus a large number of intelligent working young farmers could be annually added to the producing population of our State. The direct result of their labors in increasing our material wealth would be considerable, whilst their influence in elevating and improving the system of farming would be incalculable. The elevation and improvement of our agriculture implies increased production, increased wealth, increased refinement, and, in a word increased happiness.

The labor of a considerable body of students, giving five hours in each day to farm work, would suffice for the cultivation of a large farm, which should be attached to such an institution as we are now describing, and the products of such farm skillfully cultivated would go towards the support of the proposed college. To this would be added the tuition fees, both together constituting an amount of resources which would go far towards making the institution self-supporting.

The direct benefits likely to arise from such an institution judiciously located and properly conducted, would not be confined to the students trained there. Farmers would visit it for the purpose of observing the methods of culture pursued there, and the operation of machines and implements of an improved kind. Experiments might here be conducted in an exact and satisfactory manner, and the results published for the benefit of all concerned. From such institutions an influence would radiate, which would be felt far and wide in building up for our country a system of practical agriculture based on science, whose peaceful glory would not pale in a comparison with the most heroic achievements of the past.

If the views herein presented with regard to the plan for an Agricultural College be correct, it will be apparent that no combination of such a plan with the old system of collegiate education is practicable. The latter is well adapted to the wants of the wealthy classes, but the plan we propose is adapted to the wants of the great mass of our intelligent agricultural population. We do not undervalue the old system as a means of training youth for the learned professions, and for that purpose we desire to see institutions conducted on that plan flourishing in our midst. But it is much more important that a farmer should know how to cure a sick horse, or to prevent the escape of ammonia from his manure heap, than how to render Sophocles into English or explain the mysteries of the parabola. The condition of the great mass of our people demands a system of education which will bear tangible fruit. It demands that their children shall be instructed in the ways and means by which bodily comfort may be secured. This is the most pressing want. When wealth flows into our empty coffers and leisure is afforded us, we can then give attention to the claims of polite literatnre, and that higher education which is altogether admirable, but which is at present, and likely to continue for some time, a luxury beyond the reach of ninety-nine hundredths of our population.

A corps of Russian engineers, it is stated, have been sent to the United States in order to study the railway system of this country. The Emperor of Russia, it is reported, contemplates building a railroad across Asia to the borders of China in order to compete with the Pacific line of steamers from Shanghai to San Francisco.

THE ADAMS HOMESTEAD.

How it Looks To-Day—An Inside View—Heaps of Papers—The Furniture, Etc., Etc.

During John Adams' term of office as President, he sent a commission to his business agent, in Massachusetts, to purchase him an estate, and the house and land about it have ever since remained in the possession of the family. It stands about a mile distant from the house in which he had formerly lived, and another house close by in which he first drew the breath of life.

Both these houses, each the birthplace of a President, are still standing, and are in a tolerable state of repair. Their style attests their antiquity, but they do not differ greatly from the common farm houses of the period. As relics the form only can be preserved. Wood decays, and when it thus yields to time it must be replaced. Rotten timber can be taken out and sound ones put in, but the house will be the same only in the same sense as the sailor's jack-knife preserves its identity through successive and alternate changes of blade and handle. Even in this way it is well to keep together as many remains of the past as possible. It is fortunate that these houses are in the hands of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who can afford to keep them as they are, and is also interested to do so.

The house purchased by Mr. John Adams, as stated above, and the present residence of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, was built by a wealthy West India planter, who went to Quincy during the last century, and erected it for his own use. For some reason he was obliged to sell it, and it came into Mr. Adams' hands. The latter immediately enlarged it by building an addition at the side, so that it is to appearance a double tenement. Its front is shaded by noble elms, and the little plot beneath is tastefully laid out as a flower garden. To gain admission you give an alarm, if your strength is equal to it, by means of a brass knocker weighing several pounds, and covering only rather less than a square foot of the surface of the door. There is not a very decided appearance of great antiquity about the house, without or within.

The rooms are quite large and square, not high studded, but with higher walls than were common at the period when it was built. The doors are generally of oak, and the fastenings are of a quaint pattern. The rooms, most interesting of themselves, are the library and the mahogany room. The former is on the second floor, in the "new" part of the house. It overlooks the street. Around all the walls but that facing the street are shelves containing the books of three generations. Here, too, are gathered many of the papers of the two Presidents, some of them in large chests with the initials of the former owner painted upon them.

The quantity of paper printed and written upon in this house is something enormous. The story is told that in the early life of John Adams, as a lawyer, it once became a necessity for him, in order to save his case for his client, to establish a certain date. The suit was concerning a debt. Mr. Adams tried every means to fix this date, but failed in all, until, by chance, he found the required evidence by the post-mork upon the back of an old letter. Impressed by the importance of this little scrap of paper, and determined never again to lack for documentary evidence by his own fault, he adopted the practice of saving every piece of paper that came into his possession, and continued it through life. His son learned the lesson from him, and was fully as careful in this respect. The consequence is that the house is now burdened and groaning with the papers collected during the long lives of these two public men. Mr. C. F. Adams is at present engaged in editing his father's papers, including a great many of a private nature which have never been before the public. The materials for such a work are, as may be supposed, abundant enough, and large numbers of the memorials of both the distinguished men, those of the slightest possible intrinsic value, will be committed to the flames.

In this room are some pieces of furniture of great age. Among others is a looking-glass of very old-fashioned shape which came to the family of Mr. John Adams through his wife. She was the grand-daughter of Mr. John Quincy, a man of much note in his day, who died at good old age, on the very day in which John Quincy Adams was born, and it was this coincidence which determined the name of the infant. In the room below is a portrait of this John Quincy at the age of two years. It is consequently more than a hundred and fifty years old, and has been for several generations an heirloom.

The "mahogany" room is one on which the old planter who built the house lavished his wealth. At that day it was expensive to bring a cargo of mahogany from the West Indies and use it as he did. The walls are entirely composed of paneled mahogany, giving the room a very rich and cosy appearance. It is used as a winter sitting-room, and is, as might be supposed, the warmest room in the house.

Nearly all the lower rooms are plentifully adorned with portraits, some of them of great historical and intrinsic value. In the summer sitting-room are the portraits, all by Gilbert Stuart, of the Presidents and their wives. Those of the elder Adams and his lady, are not only valuable as most excellent portraits, but are worthy of study as works of art. The other two are far inferior in all respects, and the paint upon them has cracked badly with age and the variable climate of New England. Here and elsewhere are portraits of Washington and Lafayette, of Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, and family physician of the Adamses, of Thomas Jefferson, and others, all painted specially for the ancestor of the present owners.

The portrait of Washington shows him very different from the usually accepted pictures; nevertheless, it is said to be one of the best likenesses extant. I have not nearly exhausted the treasures of the house as a portrait gallery. In one of the halls hangs a very elaborate piece of needlework and embroidery made by the school-girls of some academy, and presented to Mrs. John Adams when her husband was President.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—It has been found that workman in stearine manufactories experience much injury to health from exposure to exhalations of stearic acid, in a very finely divided state, given off in a certain stage of the process. Special attention to ventilation is therefore required in all such establishments.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY APPEAL, one year.......................$10 00
WEEKLY APPEAL, one year.......................2 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per Square.
Advertisements in Want or Rent column, 10 cents per line each insertion.
Monthly advertisements, $8 for first and $4 for each additional square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
Monthly advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY APPEAL *will be charged one-sixth additional.*
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY *will be charged half of* DAILY *rates.*
Local Notices, 20 cents per line first insertion, and 12½ cents per line per month.
All transient advertisements, not from regular advertisers, MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
A Square is the space occupied by eight lines of solid nonpareil.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence, on Public Events, solicited from every part of the United States.

AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

SUNDAY APPEAL.

SUNDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1868

THE ALDERMANIC race is beginning to attract the attention of citizens, to the exclusion of the railroad controversy, which all are now agreed was, from first to last, an unparalleled impudence. We hear of many candidates, indeed of so many that we despair of our city ever having capacity in Wards to satisfy the claims of the patriots who desire to serve her. As usual, these candidates for Aldermanic office are blind to any but their own purposes. All have axes to grind, or pet theories in regard to the conduct of city affairs, which, if adopted, would more nearly satisfy their cravings for "provender" against a rainy day, than conduce to the welfare of the city. Some of them are big with schemes of great financial importance, in their ignorance, not dreaming that it is to great financial schemes the city is indebted for her present embarrassing indebtedness; others have pets to put in office, and but a few are reticent who really mean the city well, and propose to "shoot folly as it flies" and take advantage of times and opportunities for the benefit of their fellow-citizens. We hope the people who can vote will discriminate between these classes of candidates and elect only those of the latter who are worthy and well qualified for Aldermanic honors by experience and attainments. Memphis is about entering upon an era of steady growth, and will need all of intelligence and honesty that can be mustered in her service. Questions of magnitude, like that of the Paducah Railroad, will be sprung upon us, calling for the care and consideration of well balanced heads, and hearts not to be biased by the smiles of wealth or the threats of would-be patrons. We want men, too, whose fortunes for good or ill are permanently cast with Memphis, not mere adventurers, fellows whose homes are roofed whenever they put their hats on. We want conservative men, who, rising superior to the claims of mere selfishness, will legislate in a broad, liberal, catholic spirit for the needs and necessities of a young, thriving and vigorous city, the most promising in the Southwest. To that end we propose that the citizens of each ward nominate men who can claim the suffrage of their people, and who can be elected in opposition to any that may be sprung upon us by the extreme Radicals, should they run their ultraism to so great an extent as to demand of us a recognition of their deviltry in the City Hall. We want one strong man in each ward. Such will receive the support of the press and the people.

A COUNTRY PAPER, on the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, earnestly supports the attempt of Messrs. TATE and WEST to get possession of the Memphis and Paducah Road. Unless this is done, argues our contemporary, "TATE, WEST and their associates will be forced to extend the Mississippi Central to Paducah. This line is *shorter* than the one proposed through Memphis." Not satisfied with the potency of this argument, the writer renews his labors in a second article, in an adjoining column, from which we quote: "If SAM TATE takes hold of the Mississippi and Paducah line, it will be constructed, and, placing us on the *shortest* line between the Lakes and New Orleans, bring the whole traveling world to see the productive fields and taste of the pleasures of this delightful climate." Thus we have it. If Col. TATE don't build the Memphis and Paducah Road, the Mississippi Central Road is the "shorter" line; but if he does build it, the Memphis line is the "shortest." Such idiocy is only possible in a besotted man-worshipper.

THE report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the net collections during the last three years, with the expenses of collections during the same period, as subjoined:

Years.	Net collections.	Expenses.
1866........	$ 309,598,273 01	$ 7,088,700 64
1867........	263,349,261 18	8,982,086 08
1868........	15?,78?,249 46	9,327,301 74

The notable fact is, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that the expenses of collecting the internal revenue have *increased* in much the same proportion that the revenue collected has *decreased*. A little arithmetical calculation will enable the reader to perceive that, when the amount of revenue collected shall have fallen to the sum which it now costs to collect it, the expenses of collection will have reached the sum which the revenue now collected amounts to. The rule from which this marvelous result appears, may be called the rule of Radical financial correspondences.

ON Saturday night last a meeting of Radicals was held at Augusta, Ga., at which resolutions were adopted opposing further Congressional interference in the reconstruction of Georgia, as she is entitled to all the rights of a State in the Union. These men, says the Philadelphia *Age*, are like the German student, who labored hard to raise a demon, and, when he came, fell a victim to his unholy and devilish passions and appetites. Congressional interference will, in the end, immolate its parents.

WE copy into our paper of to-day, from the *Evening Mail*, of New York, the new and beautiful poem of WHITTIER, entitled "Among the Hills." It was furnished to the *Mail* by the publishers, FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., of New York, who will shortly give it to the world in all the attractiveness of illustration and binding which enhanced "Maud Muller" as a holiday present last season.

A FORMIDABLE COMBINATION.

The attention of the friends of the Central Pacific (the initial point of which it was recently declared by the National Board of Trade should be Fort Smith), is called to the following paragraph taken from the last number of the *Houston (Texas) Telegraph:*

It is stated, with what foundation we know not, that a coalition has been formed between the Union Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, by which they intend, with the assistance they can obtain from the recommendations of the Legislatures of Missouri and Kansas, to obtain an immense sum from Congress to aid their enterprises. These companies are the same which opposed each other last winter in efforts to obtain from the Legislature of Missouri a recommendation to Congress, each company contending for it. The plan of compromise now seems to be that the Union Pacific is to build its road to Denver, with branches to Albuquerque, and the Atlantic and Pacific to build theirs from Fort Scott, Kansas, to the Pacific, by way of Albuquerque. This is a practical consolidation of the two companies, and as Boston and Philadelphia capitalists are largely interested, very strong influences will be brought to bear upon Congress in their favor, and to accomplish their purpose it is anticipated that they will oppose the International Pacific road.

As the St. Louis *Republican* makes the same statement, we think it of sufficient importance to attract the attention of the friends of the Central, in which we of Memphis are particularly interested. We must be equal to the emergency thus about to be sprung upon us, and prepare for a strong opposition from Texas, from St. Louis, and from that gigantic corporation, the Union Pacific, which by this combination would "choust" us out of all participation in the Pacific trade.

If, instead of wasting time in a fruitless effort to wrest from the proprietors the franchises of the Mississippi River Railroad, our active and enterprising railroad men would enlist in this behalf, they might not only realize as much of profit, but more of the "glory" of newspaper notoriety, for which they just now seem to have an inordinate thirst. Here is something worthy the mettle of the best of them. In contending against the combination above referred to, they would encounter many members of Congress and influential Republicans, and most of the capitalists of the North. To overcome such opposition were worthy a thousand such efforts as have been made to get possession of the River Railroad.

SPAIN is in a muddle. Just out of a revolution by which she rid herself of the BOURBONS, she is now verging on another supposed to have been instigated by their emissaries. Cadiz is in revolt, and some severe fighting has been done between the people and the troops, and Madrid is again threatened, the city walls being covered with placards denouncing the rich and noble, warning them against taking part in the approaching election for members of the Cortes. Besides this "bloody business" at home, the Spaniards have to deal with the revolution in Cuba, which seems to spread, and its partizans to grow in strength every day. By letters from that island which escape the *espionage* of the Postoffice authorities, we learn of the progress of the revolution, and that every day the "patriots" (as the revolutionists style themselves in these documents) are gaining ground. The troops, representing what form of government there is left, are few, and are obliged to act solely on the defensive. The officials who formerly represented ISABELLA, and who now try to represent the Provisional Government of Spain, do their best to suppress these facts; but they are gradually leaking out, and the moral effect of such news is to the great benefit of the revolutionists. If the trouble "at home" assumes anything like a general aspect, the patriots will be victorious. Many persons, shrewd in Spanish matters, suggest the possibility of the Cadiz and Madrid troubles having originated in a desire on the part of her European friends to help Cuba to independence.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has recently made a decision important to the interests of the shippers of cattle. The leading points are as follows:

1. Where a lot of cattle are placed in cars provided for them by a railroad for transportation, in time for the next regular cattle train, the station agent of the company at the place of shipment having knowledge of the fact, it is the duty of the company to carry the cattle by the next train, and by their neglect to do so they will be liable for whatever damage may result to the cattle by reason of the delay.

2. Where a train which should have taken cattle passed the station at which they were waiting, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and the owner allowed the cattle to remain in the cars until 9 o'clock next morning before he took them out, he was not chargeable with any want of proper diligence in removing them. It was not his duty, although he did not intend to allow the company to complete the carriage at once upon the passage of the train, at such an hour in the night, to take the cattle out of the cars to prevent injury to them by being thus confined.

3. The damage resulting to cattle from being confined in cars an improper length of time, are matters in a great degree of opinion. The fact that the cattle were without food, under circumstances where the owner could not properly be expected to provide it, is a proper element to enter into the calculation of damages.

IN the matter of the school fund, the Legislature anticipated our desire for a full investigation of its "taking off," as we learn from the Nashville *Union & American*, of Friday, which says: "The House of Representatives took a step in the right direction yesterday, in adopting a resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of the 'school fund' deposited in the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, 'and to report in detail all the proceedings connected with said fund.' There is a suspicion that some ugly developments may be made by a thorough investigation of this matter. If the committee goes to work with the intention of whitewashing or screening anybody, it had better not be appointed. The tax-payers and the little children of the State desire to know the truth about this fund."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Friday last, publishes the following from Mr. W. H. PARVIN, the well known advertising agent, whose experience in such matters are worthy of respect. We recommend what he says to the attention of our business men:

The necessity of a thorough but judicious system of advertising was never so forcibly impressed upon my mind as it has been within the past few weeks, although I have studied advertising closely for eighteen years.

With my customers those that have advertised largely, *and have not curtailed the amount of their advertising through the stringency of our money market have, to my surprise, paid up in full, promptly, as accounts became due, but not so with those that have curtailed and advertised sparingly. They find it difficult to settle small accounts.*

THE New York *Tribune* corrects its first statement in relation to the consolidation of the Pennsylvania Central and the Fort Wayne Railroads. It says:

We learn that the recent contract or engagement entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and the Pittsburg, Columbus, and St. Louis Railroad Company, is neither a consolidation nor a lease of either road to the others. The arrangement is one which is intended to harmonize the working of the three roads so as to prevent undue competition in the cutting down of rates, or the promotion of the building of rival or competing roads. The contract fully recognizes the equality of the several corporations, and neither one is subordinated to the others. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company in no sense absorbs the powers of the two Western corporations; but the powers of the three are in some important particulars executed by a joint commission, in such way as to make a unit from New York to Chicago and St. Louis. The parties to the contract regard it as the most important and valuable one yet devised in railway management, and that it will greatly enhance the value of three properties, and at the same time be promotive of the public good.

By Telegraph.

NEW ALBANY.

Express Robbers Hung.

NEW ALBANY, IND., December 12.—Between three and four o'clock this morning from sixty to seventy Seymour Regulators, masked and heavily armed, arrived here via Jeffersonville Railroad. Immediately upon their arrival they proceeded by a direct route to the county jail, placing guards at every street and alley to guard against surprise. Arriving at the jail one of the guards stationed outside took alarm and attempted to raise an alarm, but was quietly taken charge of and placed under guard. They then entered the office of the jail and after twelve or fifteen of them had entered Sheriff Fullerlove, wakened by the disturbance, came to the door, and when they demanded the keys he attempted to get away by dodging down a cellar way and coming out on the outside of the building. But here he was commanded to surrender, and by some means was shot through the arm. They had now complete possession of the jail and found the keys in the Sheriff's bedroom, when they immediately proceeded to the cells. They then took Frank Reno, Simon Reno and Chas. Anderson, the express robbers out, and hung them to the spoon railing, or posts supporting the walk around the outside of the cells. The victims were placed in chairs, the ropes adjusted and the chairs kicked from under them, Frank and Simon hanging to one post—Simon in front and Frank behind him—the other brother hanging at a corner post and Anderson backwards, in the rear of the jail. After being satisfied that their victims were dead, the bold marauders quietly locked up the jail and all its occupants, taking the key with them and taking one of the County Commissioners to the depot, when, after all being ready, they started away, giving the Commissioner the key.

As soon as possible the alarm was sounded, but was so late no one could be found, and all that remained to show their presence was the dead bodies of the Express robbers. The most intense excitement prevails here, and is getting higher every moment, the news spreading like wildfire. Mrs. Frank Reno and Mrs. Anderson are in the city. Frank Reno fought the Regulators, knocking three of them down, but was overpowered and knocked senseless, his head being badly bruised and blood running down his face. The victims presented a most ghastly and horrible spectacle.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 12.—It is now stated that a substantial negotiation has been entered into between the Erie Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, whereby a broad gauge line will be constructed from here clear through to Chicago, and it is also said the same gauge will probably be put through to the Mississippi. Arrangements are reported to be in progress with other Western roads, in order to make this communication complete. New consolidated stock will probably soon be issued, embracing the respective values of the Erie, the Atlantic and Great Western, and such other roads as may come into the combination.

Last night was the coldest of the season thus far.

The suit against Vanderbilt, to recover four and a half million dollars, has been commenced.

It is stated the report that Washburne is to be Grant's War Secretary came from the head waiter at a recent supper here by Mr. Roberts.

Superintendents of Indian Affairs Murphy and Wynkoop state that Black Kettle, who was defeated by Gen. Custar, was friendly to the United States, and that he and his band were then on their way to draw annuities at Fort Kearney.

The *Herald's* London special of the 11th says: No news has yet been received of the bombardment of Cadiz, telegraphic communication with Madrid being interrupted. A dispatch from Madrid, dated December 10th, says a large number of workmen employed by the municipality on public works, yesterday armed themselves with carbines, and with bayonets fastened to sticks, and assumed a threatening attitude, which they still maintain. The national militia were ordered to proceed against them, and several battalions are preparing to march to the attack. Great efforts are being made to raise a revolt here, and the citizens are much alarmed. Placards are posted in Estramadur threatening the assassination of all rich citizens who take part in the elections for the Cortes.

A *Herald* special from London, dated December 11th, says that the armistice between the government troops and the insurgents has been prolonged until to-night, both parties consenting to await the arrival of the Republican Committee of Seville, who will make an attempt at mediation. Should these negotiations fail, the government will commence vigorous measures for the suppression of the insurrection.

The case of Belmont against the Erie Company was argued before Judge Cordoza, by Mr. Stoughton, for the Company, who maintained they had shown all the charges to be untrue. The argument was then adjourned until Monday, when the counsel for the other side will reply.

In the case of the United States against Fullerton, Deputy Belknoss, Birdsell and Winduse, to-day, Mr. O'Connor moved to quash the indictment, and that the argument might be heard next Saturday. Judge Benedict so ordered.

Deaths during the week, 324.

The removal of the lower bridge spanning Broadway at Fulton street was commenced to-day.

New Jersey papers state that the next Speaker of the General Assembly in that State will be Hon. Leon Abbott, of Jersey City.

The *Sun* says it has reason for believing Mr. Washburne would not accept the Portfolio of the Treasury, even if it should be offered him. It adds, his health is far from strong, and advocates his claim to the French mission.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* opposes Carl Schurz as a candidate for United States Senator from Missouri.

The *Tribune* urges Congress to investigate the reports as to the division of a portion of the Alaska purchase among newspapers.

The old feud existing for over two years in the German Republican camp has been settled. The German Grant and Colfax Club and the German Republican Central Committee have resolved to unite their forces into one organization.

The *Tribune* condemns the annoyance of Grant with newspaper suggestions about Cabinet positions.

The Government is anxious for the insurgents to yield to reason and patriotism, and not force the national troops, which have so many advantages, to fire upon their countrymen. The Government commander is certain of a prompt suppression of the revolt.

The Captain General of the Department of Valencia reports to the Government an imminent rising of Carlists in Aragon.

FOREIGN.

NORTHAMPTON, December 12.—The steamship Westphalia sailed to-day for New York.

LIVERPOOL, December 12.—The steamship England, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, December 12—Telegraphic communication with Madrid is still interrupted. The latest dispatches say the political agitation throughout Spain is very great, and that capitalists are rapidly leaving the country. There is much alarm among all classes of the community. The Government authorities are in receipt of communications from many portions of the country, promising aid to support the rebellion. The insurgents at Cadiz hold strong positions. The President of the Republican Committee had not yet arrived from Sevilla. The insurrectionary movements had not extended beyond Cadiz.

Geo. Francis Train has been set at liberty, the plaintiffs in the case against him having withdrawn their suits. Mr. Train has issued writs against the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for £100,000 damages for false imprisonment, and against the Ebien Vale Steele Company for £20,000. Mr. Train will sail in the Australasian to-morrow for New York.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, VA., December 12.—In the circuit court this morning, Judge Underwood presiding, the case of Sallie Anderson, sentenced to death by the county court for arson, was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that one of the magistrates composing the court that tried her had held an office during war; and being disqualified under the fourteenth amendment, the whole court was illegal, and its proceedings vitiated. The Judge sustained the prisoner's plea, and discharged her from custody. In delivering his opinion, he said that if even the clerk of the court that tried the case was disqualified, it vitiated the proceedings. There are one hundred and fifty-nine convicts in the State prison, sentenced since the adoption of the amendment, who may now be released by habeas corpus and turned loose under this decision.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—Weather clear and moderating. Thermometer is standing at 20°.

The river is stationary—seven feet in the canal.

Departed—Cora S., from Arkansas river for Cincinnati; Bermuda, from Cincinnati for Arkansas river; Tennessee, for Memphis.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—The Sam J. Hale, Memphis and Alice Dean departed for New Orleans, the latter with a full cargo.

CAIRO, December 12.—Down—Memphis, 8 p.m.; Stonewall, 4 a.m.; Julia, 4 p.m.; Indiana, 6 p.m.; Empire, 7 p.m. Up—City of Cairo, 4 a.m.; Continental, 5 p.m.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Supervising Inspector of steamboats of the district in which the recent disaster on the Ohio river occurred to make a rigid examination of the causes of the same.

It is also understood Mr. McCulloch has recommended to the House Committee on Commerce a repeal of laws or parts of laws authorizing the carriage as freight of petroleum on steamers carrying passengers.

Fractional currency printed during the week, $447,000; amount shipped, $374,207; amount redeemed, $344,000; National Bank currency issued, $131,380; amount in circulation, $299,857,189.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—The steamship Crescent, of the New Orleans and Galveston line, took fire last night at her wharf, and was entirely destroyed. The loss will probably be $200,000. No insurance—the Morgan line taking its own risks. She had about 2500 barrels of freight on board, which was partly underwritten by the vessel's owners. The fire had been partially subdued, when an explosion occurred in the hold, injuring ten firemen—one mortally and several severely. The wreck sunk.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 12.—Wm. Marshall, charged with the murder of his mother and brothers, in Platte county, Mo., some time ago, and for whose arrest a reward of $3300 was offered, was secured last Sunday in Barry, Mo., and lodged in Platte county jail. The inducement to the crime was to secure the property which would revert to him at their death.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 12.—All the telegraph wires on the line of the Jeffersonville Railroad were found connected together and then thrown to the ground about a half mile north of Seymour this morning. It was supposed to have been done by the regulators before going to New Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, December 12.—A negro named Jones brutally abused the wife of Rev. Mr. James for taking firewood from premises alleged to be his. Mr. James upon expostulating with the negro was shot dead by him. The murderer has been arrested and committed to Newbern jail.

FORT COBB.

FORT COBB, November 27.—Colonel Wyncoop left here yesterday for Washington. He believes the late fight of Gen. Custar on Washita was simply a massacre. He says Black Kettle and his band were friendly Indians, and were on their reservation when attacked.

INDIANA.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—At three o'clock this morning Frank, John and Simon Reno and Charles Anderson, the notorious express robbers, were hung in the jail at New Albany, by a mob from Seymour, Ind.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, December 12.—The residence of Mrs. Pitcher was partially burned this evening. Loss covered by insurance.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 12.—Cotton very firm and fair demand; sales 400; Uplands 25c. Flour, superfine $5 95@$6 35. Whisky, $1 04. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet, Cuba 11@12½c. Molasses dull. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn $1 05@1 13.

Dry Goods—Print cloths 7 and 9½c for delivery in February and March; Prints higher; Richmond prints reduced to 12; medium grades of shirting advanced half cent. per yard; Pepperell R, Anthony B and At antice, unbleached Muslins very scarce and will go to 13c; Domestic goods ½c higher.

Money—which was active at 7 per cent. on call early in the day, closed much easier; more liberal at six; some failures among small dry goods firms reported during the week; also a firm in woolens and another in cotton. Gold 35¼@35⅜c; Sterling 9¼@9⅜c; New Tennessees 67@67½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—Cotton easier; Middlings 23¼@23c; sales 4200; receipts 16.8?; exports 7352. Gold 35¼c; Sterling 47½c; Cotton bills 46¼@46¾c; York sight ⅛@¼c discount. Flour firmer, superfine $7@7 25; XX $7 50; XXX $7 75@8 50. Corn, supply light, firm and unchanged. Oats firm, 65c. Bran advanced, $1 40. Hay, no choice here, prime $24, ord nary dull. Bacon scarce and higher, shoulders 15½c; rib 17¼c; clear rib 18½c; no clear offering; hams 15@16c. Pork active, $28. Lard scarce and firm, tierce 15@15½c; keg 18@18½c. Sugar and Molasses active and unchanged. Whisky, Western, rectified stiff, $1 10@1 15; raw $1 05. Coffee, fair Rio 14@14½c; prime 16½@17c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 12.—Tobacco sales light and dull, at $1 50@13, new lugs to medium leaf. Cotton 22½c. Hogs $8¼@8⅝c gross. Mess Pork $25 50. Lard 15½@16½c. Bulk meats, shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib sides 13¾@14c; clear sides 14½c. Bacon, clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Superfine flour $5 50@6. Wheat $1 80@1 90. Corn 58@60c. Oats 58@60. Sugar, New Orleans, 12@12½c; Havana 13½c. Whisky, raw, free, 98c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, December 12.—Superfine flour $6 50@6 75. Corn 72@75c. Oats 57@60. Whisky 94. Lard 15½. Wheat $1 60@1 77½. Pork $25 50@26. Bulk shoulders 10@10½c. Clear sides 14@14½c. Bacon, clear 16½@17c; shoulders 11@11½c. Hams 17c.

Navigation South will probably be resumed next week.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 12.—Family flour $7 25@7 75. Wheat, $1 75. Corn, 66@67c. Oats, 64@65c. Rye, $1 37. Cotton quiet and firm, 24@25c. Whisky, 96@97c. Mess Pork firm, $25. Bulk shoulders, 9¾@10c; sides, 12¾@14c. Lard, 15@16c. Butter, 38@40c. Cheese, 17½@18½c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 12.—Consols closed at 92½@92¾. 5-20's quiet at 74¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 10½d; Orleans 11d; sales 10,000 bales.

OBITUARY.

OWEN—Died, at the residence of her father, at Iuka, Miss., on Sunday, 6th inst., Mrs. MARY CAYCE OWEN, in the 29th year of her age.

At peace with the world, soothed by the presence of her daughter, father, sister and brothers, our beloved MOLLIE has yielded her better part to God, but left to us of earth the example of her purity, her genius and her love. She has gone to join the Angels, with whom it was permitted her to commune on earth, and of whom she so often invoked their blessed influence, carrying withersoever she walked in life their peace, devotion and heavenly balm. We cannot again on earth enjoy her presence, but the magic of her mind and heart has left with us the impress of her image, as deathless and fadeless as the unspotted soul that now sings beside the throne "her blessed Redeemer's praise." Peace be hers, and rest. May the consolations of the Holy Spirit, the intercessions of the Son and the protection of the Father be vouchsafed the stricken ones who mourn, to them and us, an irreparable loss.

JOE.

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE officers and members of South Memphis Lodge No. 118, are requested to meet at their hall, this Sunday evening, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother L. LINN, a member of Panola Lodge, Miss. The members of sister Lodges are fraternally invited to attend.

By order of A. J. WHEELER, W. M.
BEN. K. PULLEN, Sec'y. del3 1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR ALDERMAN.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Alderman from the First Ward, at the ensuing municipal election. del3* HUGH NOIT.

FOR LEASE.—Will lease for five or ten years TEN ACRES CLEARED LAND, on Central avenue, opposite Col. Wash. Taylor's residence, about one and a-half miles east of town.
G. A. STOVALL,
del3 1w 327 Main street.

WANTED.—A situation as BOOK-KEEPER by a man of several years' experience in first-class houses. The applicant was born and raised in the city, has a large circle of acquaintances, and can produce the best of business reference for honesty and capacity. Will be ready to take a situation on January 1st. Address Q. T. M., at this office. del3 1w

MASONIC NOTICE.—Stated Semi annual Convocation of Penn R. A. C., No. 22, will be held on Monday, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock p.m., in Angerona Lodge room.

All R. A. Masons in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of JOHN ZENT, M. E. H. P.
B. M. LEVY, Secretary. del3 2t

THE WORKINGMAN,

HAVING reached a circulation of two thousand, presents a medium through which merchants and others may make their business known, inferior to few papers in the South. Those who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages it offers, will please hand their favors in by Tuesday of each week, as it is published three days ahead.

Office, No. 362 Main street, up-stairs.
del3 1w B. F. C. BROOKS, Editor.

EDMONDS, PETTIGREW & CO.,

Wholesale Tobacco Merchants,

HAVE on hand the largest and best selected stock of

Manufactured & Smoking Tobacco

In the western country. City and country merchants are invited to examine their stock before buying or making orders. del3 d3tawlt

DRY GOODS

—AT—

WHOLESALE!

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

NEW STYLES

SPRAGUE'S,
ALLEN'S AND
MERRIMACK

PRINTS.

Osnaburgs,
Kentucky Jeans,
Tennessee Plaids,

OFFERED LOW

—TO—

CASH BUYERS!

MENKEN BROTHERS,

Corner Court and Main Sts.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILR'D.

CALL OF STOCK.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mississippi River Railroad, held at the office of the Company in Memphis, on the 10th instant, a call of Twenty-Five per cent. on the stock subscriptions to said road in Obion county was ordered.

Prompt payment is desired, and should be made to S. W. COCHRAN, Director, in the town of Troy.
ISAAC MORRISON,
del2 3t Secretary.

BRICKWORK.

THOMAS CUBBINS can always be found at 161 MAIN STREET, corner Washington. Leave orders.
nov8 1m* THOMAS CUBBINS.

THE GEM SALOON.

In the Knickerbocker Building,
MADISON STREET.

BY GEORGE KENDALL & CO.

THE BEST THAT THE VINTAGES AND Distilleries afford—ALWAYS. nov19 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Monday Evening, December 14—By request will be repeated the LOTTERY OF LIFE, with new features in the Concert Scene. The entire company in the cast. Great Bill on Tuesday night. House well heated.

SCALE OF PRICES—Dress Circle and Parquette, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents.

Doors open at quarter to 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 8 precisely. Box-book open from 10 o'clock a.m. to 5 p.m.

GREENLAW OPERA HOUSE.

SIX NIGHTS

Of Marie Friedericci's Grand

GERMAN OPERA COMPA'Y

THE management take pleasure to announce to the citizens of Memphis that the great Opera Company will give a season of Six Grand Operas, with the following array of talent:
Prima Donnas—Marie Friedericci, Clara Lang Ziegler.
Prima Donnas Secundo—Bertha Berger, Mathilde Roche.
Tenors—Franz Himmer, Johann Armand.
Baritone—Heinrich Steinecke.
Basso—Joseph Weinlich.
Basso Buffo—Wm. Bach.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
A. PREDIGAM.....................Musical Director.

The following Grand Operas will be presented:

Thursday, December 17.
First Night of the Season—MARTHA.
Friday, December 18—DER FREYSCHUTZ.
Saturday, December 19—FRA DIAVOLO.
Monday, December 21—FAUST.
Tuesday, December 22—STRADELLA.
Wednesday, December 23—MAGIC FLUTE.

PRICE OF ADMISSION:

Dress Circle and Parquette.......................$1 00
Extra for Reserved Seats.......................50
Second Tier.......................75
Gallery (Third Tier).......................25

The sale for Reserved Seats will begin Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Music Store of Mr. F. Katzenbach, 317 Main street.
WM. BACH, Business Manager.
del0 H. GRAU, General Superintend't.

AUCTION.

GROCERIES, TOYS, SUGAR

AT AUCTION,

BY A. E. FRANKLAND,

No. 197 Main Street.

I WILL sell at Salesroom, TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, Groceries, Toys, Sugar, Whisky, Can Fruits, Pickles, Vinegar and Sundries.
A. E. FRANKLAND,
del3 3t Auctioneer.

Carpets! Carpets!

We are just in receipt of an invoice of

Ingrain,
Three-Ply and
Brussels Carpets,

Of the latest styles, which we are selling at LOW FIGURES.

VALUABLE SHELBY COUNTY FARMS

—AT—

PUBLIC SALE.

We will sell, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15th,

Upon the premises, through Messrs. Royster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers, that

Valuable Farm,

Belonging to the estate of the late George L. Holmes, situated on Big Creek, about 12 miles northeast of Memphis, in one of the most desirable farming portions of the county.

The farm will be subdivided and sold in tracts of from 150 to 200 acres, advantageously laid off in cleared and timbered land, and upon easy terms, to-wit: Third cash, balance in one and two years, without interest.

Also, at the same time and place, the Horses, Mules, Stock, Corn, Plantation Utensils, etc., on the farm, will be sold for Cash.

GEO. C. HOLMES,
W. R. HOLMES,
Heirs and Administrators.

Conveyances to the Sale will be furnished at our Office, leaving at 2 p.m. on Monday and returning next day.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.,
nov8 AUCTIONEERS.

GEORGE H. MONSARRAT. JOHN C. LANIER

Monsarrat, Lanier & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

—AND—

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,

No. 276 Second St., Ayres Building,

del tf Memphis, Tennessee.

A. M. STODDARD & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

37 Union Street,

THE most commodious and centrally located Auction house in the city. oc19 tf

CHRISTMAS, 1868.

To the City and Country!

JUST RECEIVED—A large stock of Christmas Goods, comprising
PRESERVES,
FRUITS,
NUTS,
TOYS,
FIRE WORKS.
And all the Luxuries and Delicacies in the Confectionery line.

PURE CANDIES,

In Endless Variety.

Pastries, Etc.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

L. ROCCO,
349 Main Street,
del1 1m Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

NEW GOODS

—FOR THE—

HOLIDAYS!

No. 265,

Corner Main and Court.

Sterling Silver Wares,
Very Superior Watches,
Rich Jewelry and Diamonds,
Fine French Clocks,
(In Marble and Gold Bronze.)

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

del 1m s 265 MAIN STREET.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS! CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

BARGAINS IN SILKS!
BARGAINS IN POPLINS!

RICH VELVET CLOAKS!
RICH CLOTH CLOAKS!

Blankets! Blankets!

10-4 WHITE BLANKETS, $4 00 PER PAIR.

BOULEVARD BALMORAL SKIRTS.

MENKEN BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

THE MOST USEFUL PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY

—AT—

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.

During the ensuing week, and until after the Holidays, we offer

Great Inducements

—IN—

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
FURS! FURS!
BALMORAL SKIRTS!

In all of which we have the most complete stock ever brought to this city; also, an immense New Stock of

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
HOSIERY! GLOVES!
AND NOTIONS!

IN WHICH WE OFFER INDUCEMENTS TO ALL BUYERS.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROS.,

242 Main Street, Corner Jefferson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT'S

J. P. COFFIN, Late with Toof, Phillips & Co. CHAS. COFFIN, HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Choice Groceries,

392 Main Street.

(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN

JUST receiving, fresh assortments of all leading goods in their line.
New New Orleans Sugar.
New New Orleans Molasses and Syrup, and Golden Syrup.
Coffees—Rio, Laguayra, Java and Mocha.
Fresh supply of Teas.
Mackerel—Mess, No. 1 and No. 2; Smoked Salmon and Bloaters; Codfish, plain and desiccated.
Best Brands of Flour.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. del2

JAMES & FITCHNER.

Commission Merchants,

No. 176 Front Street,

Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Produce and Provisions. Orders and Consignments solicited. del 1w

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of NOURSE & MATHEWS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Nourse will collect all outstanding accounts and pay all liabilities.
C. NOURSE,
A. MATHEWS.
Memphis, Tenn., December 9, 1868.

The undersigned will continue the business at the same office,

No. 16 Jefferson Street,

Where he will be happy to see all those having business to transact with the "Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company," or desiring to insure therein. C. NOURSE.
December 9, 1868. del0 1w

POWHATAN ROBINSON. WILLIAM S. MOON

ROBINSON & MOON,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors,

—OFFICE WITH—

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,

240 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WORK intrusted to us attended to promptly. Will furnish information of the value and location of lands. On order, surveyors supplied with instruments and materials of the best manufacture.

Refer to M. J. Wicks, President M. and C. R. R.; Col. F. White, President M. and T. R. R.; A. S. Livermore, James L. Meigs, Col. Minor Merriwether, Col. W. R. Hunt, Bronson Bayliss, Esq., Logwood & Peyton, Esqs., G. P. Foute, Esq., Orgill Bros. & Co., Galbreath, Stewart & Co. del1

JUST RECEIVED BY

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

No. 9 Union Street,

Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn.

100 Hhds. Louisiana Sugars.
300 Bbls. and Half Bbls. Molasses,
300 Bags Rio Coffee,
15 Tons Beard's Button Ties,

Which, with their large assortment of Goods already in store, makes their stock one of the largest and most complete to be found in the city. They invite an examination, feeling confident their prices and goods will give satisfaction. To the trade they are prepared to offer extra inducements. del4 tf

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

370 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.
del3 6m

ST. LOUIS.

JOSEPH M. O'SHEA,

SUCCESSOR TO J. D. SULLIVAN,

IMPORTER OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

No. 106 North Fourth Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., repaired with neatness and dispatch.

Mr. C. D. SULLIVAN has charge of the Watch Department. sep9 3m

BEAUTIFUL PRINTS,
SOMETHING NEW
HEAVY PLAIDS,
COTTON AND WOOLEN.
JEANS AND TWEEDS,
THE BEST STOCK IN MEMPHIS.
Osnabugs & Sheetings,
BIG STOCK.
YANKEE NOTIONS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHAWLS & CLOAKS,
NEW FASHIONS.
COTTON YARNS, ALL SIZES

In short, one of the finest stocks assorted merchandise ever offered in Memphis, and which we offer

TO MERCHANTS ONLY.

For Cash or short City Acceptance.

WM. R. MOORE & CO., 299 Main St.,
nov15 Next door North Peabody Hot

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of POWER & McGEOY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due the firm will be collected by Mr. G. B. G. Jones, who has been made trustee by us for that purpose.
JOHN POWER,
THOMAS McGEOY.
Memphis, Tenn., December 1, 1868. del tf

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

READ the new advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bros. 2t

LADIES' FURS—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

IRISH Poplins, best quality and all shades, at $1 25 per yard. tf RICE & ENGEL.

BARGAINS IN TOYS, wholesale and retail, 347 Main st., Moffatt's old stand. tf

PAPIER Mache Window Shades, at very low figures, at 375 Main street. tf J. GRIESHABER.

"THE New Year is soon at hand." Buy your Diaries in time. Geo. Pattison & Co., 317½ Main street, have the most complete assortment we have ever seen in this market. 4t

JOHN LILLY has removed his large and select stock of staple and fancy groceries, wines, liquors, etc., to No. 351 Main street, where his friends and the public generally will find a superior stock of all goods in his line, *at lowest market rates for cash.* 1w

FIFTH AVENUE HAT—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

THOSE who wish to make a useful and handsome Christmas present. Should call at E. Fegan's, 256 Second street, Irving Block. 1w

CITY, COUNTY AND SCHOOL SCRIP for sale, in amounts to suit tax-payers, at Emmet Savings Institution, No. 6 Madison street. tf

Gimps and Fringes in large assortment, at Herzog & Bro, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

JOE LOCKE, 236½ Main street, has Godey for January, 1869, and December, 1868; Peterson, and all the latest monthlies, weeklies and dailies, from everywhere. He is agent for Father A. J. Ryan's paper, Banner of the South, and keeps it on his counters, for sale. tf

50 Dozen good Men's Hats at $1, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street. nov28 tf

THE PEABODY HOTEL is now open for the reception of transient guests and boarders. Price per day, $4 00. Day Board, $40 per month. We will be glad to welcome our old friends and guests. tf D. COCKRELL & SONS.

MESSRS. BIGLEY, MELLERSH & Co. are prepared to furnish, at the very shortest notice, hotels, factories or private dwellings with coal or wood in any quantity or of any quality. Call at their office, corner South Court and Main streets, and leave your orders for fuel. 2t

SIGN PAINTING.—Nothing so sets off a store, office or place of business, as a handsome, well painted and artistic sign. Besides telling the mere business or bringing a man's name before the people, it is an ornament. Messrs Hook & LaGrill, Monroe street, between Main and Second streets, are artists in this line and have made some of the most beautiful signs in the city. Those in need of such work should call on these gentlemen.

IRISH Poplins, best quality and all shades, at $1 25 per yard. tf RICE & ENGEL.

CHILDREN'S FURS—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

TO THE LADIES.—We have just received our sixth lot of Ladies' Cloaks this season, which for style, elegance, beauty and cheapness, surpasses any thing ever made in or brought to this market. We invite special attention to our fancy colored Chinchilla Cloaks trimmed after the latest Parisian styles. tf RICE & ENGEL, 233 Main Street.

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!—Dr. J. Lindoman, Surgeon Chiropodist, at St. Louis, has arrived for the purpose of curing Corns, Bunions and ingrowing nails. He cures without pain or drawing blood, by a new process. Give him a call at the Overton Hotel for a few days. 2t

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs. Drake & Co. (proprietors of the Plantation Bitters) are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occasional sale, all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated Plantation Bitters—to which they undoubtedly are indebted for their wonderful health-restoring properties. As a Tonic and Appetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class Druggists keep them for sale.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 3td&1tw

FIRE.—The alarm of fire sounded about six o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of the outhouses and stables in the rear of the places of Mr. Donelly and Mrs. Zimmerman, on Poplar street, between Orleans and High. The cause of the fire was the upsetting and exploding of a coal oil lamp by a careless servant. Mr. Donelly, in running to the stable to save some stock, ran a pitchfork through his foot. The wound was dressed by Mr J. W. Murray, the well known druggist on Poplar street, who also assisted materially in subduing the flames. The total loss will not amount to over four hundred dollars, all the stock, etc., having been saved.

MINK FURS—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Gloves, at half price, at Herzog & Bro, 294 Main street.

500 Ladies' Cloaks, latest styles, and elegantly trimmed, from $6 50 to $35, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

SIX thousand dollars' worth Window Shades and Wall Paper, at New York prices, at 375 Main street. nov24 tf J. GRIESHABER.

OLD CLOTHING MADE NEW.—Thos. H. Hunt & Co., No 246 Second street, are prepared to do all kinds of cleaning, dying and scouring. They will make old clothes look as good as bran new, and that at a cost which, compared with new ones, is almost nothing. By a new process the original luster and shape of the garment is preserved in an astonishing manner. Gentlemen will consult economy by sending Hunt & Co. their old garments. 2t

THE cheapest and most useful Christmas presents at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

"CHILDREN will be glad" when they learn that Geo. Pattison & Co. have made a speciality in selecting Juvenile Toy Books. Call early and select—317½ Main street. 4t

THE benefits derived from Life Insurance are as apparent to the rich as the poor. Its claims are not less imperative upon the former than the latter. "Riches take to themselves wings and fly away." The rich man of to-day finds himself the poor man of to-morrow. And, though apparently independent, yet, should death suddenly come upon him, his executors might scarce find enough to meet his obligations. Few persons have any idea of the uncertainty that attends mercantile pursuits. The former Collector of the city of Boston says that "not more than three of every hundred men doing business in that city ever acquired independence." No man, therefore, doing business, can conclude that he either has, or that he ever will place his family beyond the need of pecuniary aid. He who is wise, will, therefore, make himself and those who are dependent on him independent of these contingencies by insuring in some old, reliable and solid Insurance Company—like, for instance, the Phœnix Mutual, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. C. Nourse is the agent of this most solid institution, and has his office at No. 16 Jefferson street. 2t.

"PEABODY" HAT—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

READ the new advertisment of B. Lowenstein & Bros. 2t

BARGAINS IN TOYS, wholesale and retail, 347 Main st., Moffatt's old stand. tf

100 doz late style ladies' linen collars, from $2 to $3 per doz at Rice & Engel's. tf

"RICH and elegant Gift Books," illustrated in the most elegant style. Call and see them at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s, 317½ Main street. 4t

A FULL line of Curtain Damask, Cornice and Tassels, at New York prices, for thirty days, at 375 Main street. tf J. GRIESHABER.

RECEIVED.—A contribution entitled "The Somnambulist's Walk With a Ghost," has been received, but too late for to-day's issue.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE.—Dr. Ford will preach, for the last time, in the Tabernacle on Court street to-day, previous to the tearing down of the building.

THE Justices' Courts are as dull as they can conveniently be. There was not a State case to be found among them yesterday.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES returned last week: J. M. Eckles and Miss L. T. Crenshaw, Thomas E. Daly and Miss Emma Keel, and four negro couples—in all six certificates.

Lonsdale, Hope and other brands of bleached Muslins, at Eastern prices, at Herzog & Bro, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Dr. W. J. Barbee will preach at Linden street Christian Church to-day at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m. Seats free. The public are cordially invited.

ALTHOUGH the bridge over the bayou on Beale street has been finished for nearly two months, the sidewalk on the north side of it is still covered with the debris of building, and travel is further blocked up on that side by a huge pile of earth and bricks. We call the attention of the Street Commissioner to the fact.

BLANK BOOKS.—We say without hesitancy, that we are selling the best and cheapest blank stock in the city. We challenge the trade. We have just received a very large addition to our stock. Call and see at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s, 317½ Main street. 4t

THE successful operations at Hurd's dental rooms, opposite the Postoffice, are causing such a rush that one would think they had laughing gas on the brain—or the tooth ache. He is now giving from one hundred and fifty to two hundred gallons daily, with magic effect.

THE weather continues intensely cold for this climate, and furs are as comfortable and look as much in place as they might in Canada. Yesterday there was a slight moderation during the middle of the day, but it was only temporary, and last night the thermometer "was not more than an inch high."

CHRISTMAS.—Chromos, oil paintings, stereoscopes and views, all suitable for Christmas gifts, in great variety, at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street. 2t

BARGAINS IN TOYS, wholesale and retail, 347 Main st., Moffatt's old stand. tf

CHURCH GOING public may anticipate a rich musical treat on Christmas morning at 5 o'clock. Dachauer's Mass, never before sung in this city, and but recently received from Europe, will be performed by the accomplished and well drilled choir of St. Peter's Cathedral. The beautiful O Salutaris, with flute obligato, will also be performed on that morning, in place of the Benedictus. To-day (Sunday, 13th inst.,) Farmer's popular mass will be sung, with fine vespers at night, if the weather is favorable.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An elderly French gentleman, known as Prof. Villehulien, and who, we believe, is a teacher of languages, fell down the steps in the Kit Williams block, last evening about six o'clock, severely bruising his head, and being knocked speechless and senseless. He was picked up and carried into one of the offices near by, where he was kindly attended upon by Doctors Rives and Mitchell. An hour or so after the accident the unfortunate gentleman was still unconscious. Arrangements were then being made to remove him to his home, which is on the Raleigh road, near Brinkley avenue.

A lot of slightly damaged Blankets, at a great bargain, at Herzog Bro, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

THEATER.—A larger than the ordinary Saturday night audience, greeted *Cinderilla*, at the New Memphis, last night. The acting, singing and mechanical effects were excellent, and were, if possible, an improvement on the first exhibition of that remarkable fairy burlesque. The gentlemen and ladies were perfect in their parts and there was no hesitation, or "gagging," in any quarter. The dancing was, as it has been every night of the engagement, perfectly ravishing, the young ladies excelling even themselves in the *can-can* and the other *ballets*.

GEOGRAPHY AT A DISCOUNT.—One of Col. Tate's friends who is endeavoring to enlighten the public in regard to the Memphis and Paducah Railroad, goes some distance back to take a start, and says: "Before the war Gen. R. V. Richardson had organized a company to build a road from Memphis, along the Mississippi river, *direct to Paducah*"(?) There are only two weak points in this historical effort. 1. Gen. Richardson did not organize the Memphis and Paducah railroad. 2 It is hardly possible to reach Paducah by following along the *Mississippi river*. But that is of no importance. Paducah will be found, as indicated, no doubt, if "Tate and West build the road."

WALL Paper and Window Shades, to be closed out positively before January, 1, at 375 Main street. nov24 tf J. GRIESHABER.

LADIES! If you want a good Cloak for little money, go to Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.—We have received during the past week a copy of the "United States Musical Review" for December. It is published by J. L. Peters, New York, and is one of the cheapest of the musical publications in this or any other country. On and after the 1st of January its title will be "Peters' Musical Monthly and the United States Musical Review." Also the catalogue of American and English Catholic books, of the Catholic Publishing House, 126 Nassau street, New York. It embraces several hundred volumes, and no doubt will be of great service to those in search of Catholic reading. The First Annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration has come to hand. It abounds in useful information, but as yet we have only had time to glance at it.

THE MARKETS.—The intensely cold weather kept away from the markets and off the streets yesterday afternoon everybody except those who were compelled to go there to get their Sunday's provender. The supply of country produce, butter, eggs and poultry, was not quite as good yesterday as on the preceding Saturday, with an upward tendency in prices. Turkeys, chickens and eggs especially have gone up from 33⅓ to 50 per cent. Turkeys which sold for $12 to $14 per dozen last Saturday, yesterday were held at $18 to $20. Good fat single turkeys were from $1 75 to $2 50 each, and extra fine ones commanded $3. Eggs took a sudden jump from 30@35c. to 40@45c., a single dozen; fresh country commanded 45c. readily. Butter is but a shade higher, and chickens have advanced about 30 per cent. Vegetables were scarce and high. Fish looked scaly and old, although quite fresh. Game was abundant and at about the same rates as when last quoted.

BARGAINS IN TOYS, wholesale and retail, 347 Main st., Moffatt's old stand. tf

THE CROAKERS.

Memphis is Going Ahead.—The Future of our City.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

"What do the "croakers" now say, who said a few months ago, that Memphis was *dead*, and near being buried? I assert that, notwithstanding her losses of the last two years, and the financial pressure through which she has passed, there is not a city in the Southern States which is more prosperous and has more real money in hand, or in the hands of the people trading thereto, than our own city of Memphis. Our merchants were for a time embarrassed in consequence of the short crop and low prices of our great staple last year. At the beginning of this year, our planters had almost no money, and no credit by which they could raise it, even if our merchants had it. What was the result? The planters "put their shoulders to the wheel," and by economy, good judgment and perseverance, they have been largely rewarded. Then they could not buy dry goods, nor groceries, and the result was that dealers had but little to do, and had the "blues," and some honestly thought Memphis was *dead*. Was such a change ever seen in any country in regard to its financial condition, as this has undergone in the last three months? On the first of September if the country had been "raked over with a fine tooth comb" a greenback could hardly have been found. Since then Memphis has receive 105 000 bales of cotton, of which, perhaps, 5000 remain unsold. The balance has brought fully, or over one hundred dollars per bale, or *ten million dollars*. Of that, perhaps, one-half has remained in Memphis, in payment of debts or for supplies purchased. The planters trading to Memphis now have but little debt against them, and have yet on hand to be sent to our market one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand bales of cotton, which will surely bring them as much per bale as the cotton already sold. If so, they can buy all the goods and all the supplies they want for next year, and have at least twelve or fifteen millions left in their pockets. Look at Main street and see the activity and prosperity of our dry goods merchants, who can hardly get goods fast enough to supply the demand. Then go to Front street, and see our grocers turning out supplies almost by the steamboat load, and every salesman in the house so busy that you can hardly be waited on. And all these goods and groceries are sold for *cash down*. Our planters have got the money, and don't want to buy on a credit as heretofore. Our banks have not been able to get money for the last month, in bills less than one thousand, fast enough to supply the demand caused by sale of crops. Wall street has felt the drain of currency to the South, and will feel it more, before the season is passed. Our people have got the game in their own hands, if they only adopt the same economy and industry, for the next year, as they have for the present. If they do, another year will make Wall street, and the whole North feel our commercial power. Our planters have plenty of corn on hand, to supply them for more than a year. It is cheap in every neighborhood. They have a third, and perhaps half enough meat to supply them, and in another year they will have a full supply of their own raising. With a fair crop next year no part of the United States will be more prosperous than the region contiguous to Memphis. She has shared the adverse fortunes of the people, and helped them all she could, even to denying herself, and now the people of the country are not forgetting her, in their days of independence and prosperity. Who says Memphis is dead, or even sleeping? He who so says, is asleep himself, or takes a narrow and incorrect view of passing events. We have three great through lines of railroads, in prosperous working. Another line, pointing to the West, partially completed, and soon will be finished. Three other great lines, for which stock is now being raised, with almost a certainty of success. The Southern Pacific Road is attracting the attention of the whole country, and the necessity of its building is admitted by every intelligent man. When built, Memphis must, by her geographical position, be on the main line from the Pacific to the Atlantic seaboard. Who says Memphis is dead or likely to die? Let all such go to a doctor and get cured of dyspepsia or hypocondria. What we greatly need is more *capital* amongst us. We want at least two banks with a capital of a million each. Such an opening, for a safe and profitable business, was never seen in this country. Such business can be as safely done here as in any city in the United States. It is a matter of astonishment, that our banks here are able to move so large an amount of produce, when it is remembered that altogether they have a capital of about *one million dollars*. Memphis sells twenty-five or thirty million dollars worth of cotton, besides other products of our soil, and imports more than ten millions of merchandise. All this is moved with a capital of one million. Our banks are solvent, and liberal in their dealings, but the amount of business offerings so far exceeds their means that they can't resist the temptation of doing a brokerage, instead of a banking business. As for discounting a note to help a manufacturer, however prompt and solvent he may be, is not thought of. Hence the manufacturer is thrown on the street to raise his money, if he needs any, and pays two or three per cent a month, and the result is, he stops his machinery or reduces his business. *Give us more capital, and Memphis will show herself a "giant" in a very few years;* and property will be worth three-fold. Such an opportunity for a profitable and safe investment of capital is not presented in the United States. G. H.

THE OPERA.—The sale of reserved seats for the coming opera commenced yesterday morning at the music store of F. Katzenbach. The seats went off very briskly indeed, and by four o'clock yesterday afternoon there was scarcely an eligible seat left in the first and second rows of the dress circle. Many—indeed fully half of the seats sold—were for the full season, and a large proportion of the remainder were for two, three, and even four nights. All the signs now point to a most brilliant and successful season. The public have been so long debarred of anything like classic music, that they show a great eagerness for the musical treat that is in store for them next week at the Greenlaw Opera House. It is an encouraging sign to see our youth, of both sexes, taking such an interest in classic music—especially music of the German school, which is now acknowledged to occupy the first rank, and which numbers in its list of composers such men as Mozart, Von Weber, Handel, Huyden, and many others who have immortalized themselves, and who will live through all time in the hearts of all who love the melody and music. The sale of reserved seats will be continued to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at Mr. Katzenbach's.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A fine assortment of Steinway & Sons Gold Medal Pianos and Ernst Gablers brilliant Pianos, just received at F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street. 2t

Fleeced lined Gloves, for children, at twenty-five cents a pair, at Herzog & Bro. 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

ORPHANS FAIR.—We understand that at the coming orphans fair a fine indicator calendar clock will be voted to the favorite fast freight line. All of the freight agents in the city are interested in the contest, which promises to be quite lively.

LADIES! All kinds of Dress Goods, lower than any place in the city, at Rice & Engel's. nov28 tf

THE most useful and cheapest Christmas presents, at B. Lowenstein & Bros'. 2t

CARPETS AND FURNITURE—Just received and for sale cheap by Ames, Beattie & Co., 396 Main street. tf

THE LATE JUDGE HARRIS.

Meeting of the Bar of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of Mississippi.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the members of the bar of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi, held in the courtroom of the High Court at Jackson, on Monday, November 30, 1868 to pay a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of the Hon. Wm. L. Harris, late an Associate Judge of the High Court, the following series of resolutions were unanimously adopted in respect for the memory of their deceased friend and brother:

1. That in the death of the Hon. Wm. L. Harris, a great public loss has been sustained by the legal profession of the whole country.

2. That no man has lived amongst us who commanded more of the confidence, respect and affection of his professional brethren, and of all classes of citizens, than did the deceased.

3. That in all the public and private relations of life he exhibited a purity and firmness of purpose, a kindness of heart, and exactness of justice, which so impressed all with whom he came in contact, that it may be asserted of him that he has closed a long, eventful and illustrious career without leaving an enemy behind.

4. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be presented to the High Court of Errors and Appeals at its meeting this morning, with the request that they be spread upon its records, and that the Secretary furnish a copy to the family of the deceased, and also one to the *Clarion* for publication, and that all the newspapers in the State, and also those in the city of Memphis, be requested to publish the same.

On motion, the same were unanimously adopted, and on motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. SHACKLEFORD, Chairman.
S. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

THE FREIGHT AGENTS IN COUNCIL.

The Railroad Convention in Louisville.

Rates of Freights to the South and East.

The Louisville *Democrat* of Friday has a detailed report of the proceedings of a convention of General Railroad Freight Agents, which has been in session in that city since last Tuesday morning. We clip from this report the following, which is of interest to our railroad people, and freight shippers:

The meeting had for its chief object the establishment and maintenance of a schedule of rates on cotton from the Southwest to the East. An abler body of men has rarely assembled here. Their entire proceedings have been characterized by intelligence of the highest order and perfect harmony of feeling. We propose to make a resume of the important work of the convention.

The following points were severally discussed by the Convention: 1. Employment of cotton brokers as agents. 2 "Time" bills of lading. 3. Issuing bills of lading on cotton before entering compress. 4. Insurance and claim of the Nashville and Chattanooga and the Memphis and Charleston lines for differences of fifteen cents per hundred less than all rail rates. 5. Plans for the maintenance of established rates.

REVISED SCHEDULES.

The Committee on rates submitted a report, and were discharged. From this report we extract the following tariff for compressed cotton, all rail, per hundred pounds from Memphis:

To Boston, Providence, Worcester, Springfield	$1 40
Fall river and Lowell	1 50
New York	1 30
Philadelphia	1 25
Baltimore	1 20
Buffalo, N. Y.	1 65
Rome, N. Y.	1 61
Oriskany, N. Y.	1 61
Whitesboro, N. Y.	1 65
Utica, N. Y.	1 [illegible]
Herkimer, N. Y.	1 69
Little Falls, N. Y.	1 74
Albany, Troy, Schenectady, N. Y.	1 75
Auburn	1 48
Pittsburg	1 50
Rochester	1 20

By river and rail ten cents per hundred less than the above rates. All cotton is compressed at Memphis before shipment.

MAINTENANCE OF RATES.

A committee of five was appointed to prepare some practical and effective plan for the maintenance of the rates established by this convention. The committee reported as follows:

LOUISVILLE, December 10, 1868.—Believing that the interests of the railroad and transportation lines which we severally represent demand a restoration of rates at figures remunerative to our respective companies, yet sufficiently low to be satisfactory to shippers, and believing also that promptness in dispatching freights, which can only be secured by fair compensation for service performed, and that uniformity and regularity in rates will give more general satisfaction to shippers and consignees, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree and bind our respective lines and companies to adhere strictly to the rates adopted for the transportation of cotton and other produce from Nashville to all points East, as above.

We further bind ourselves to pay no rebates, or drawbacks, directly or indirectly, to any shipper, factor or merchant, and that we shall promptly discharge any agent, acting for our respective lines, who shall depart from this contract in the slightest particular. Also, that the local rates of each road over which the cars of any fast freight line are transported, shall be charged upon the freights of any such lines as shall deviate from this contract.

AT MEMPHIS.

First—The appointment of cotton factors and commission merchants as agents for railroad and fast freight lines, in Memphis, is of itself a violation of rates, and while this practice exists, the maintenance of rates is virtually impracticable; and we therefore pledge ourselves to withdraw all such agencies on or before January 1, 1869, and thereafter will not employ any clerk or attache of a cotton or commission house, or of a cotton press.

Second—Railroad lines terminating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, shall not recognize through bills of lading issued by a steamboat or steamboat line, in Memphis, but shall require that through bills of lading be issued by regularly authorized railroad agents; otherwise, not less than the following rates shall be charged from river points:

	Uncomp.	Comp.
Cairo to New York per 100	$1 25	$1 05
St. Louis to New York per 100	1 25	1 05
Evansville to New York per 100	1 25	1 15
Lou or New Albany to N. Y. per 100	1 20	1 00
Cincinnati to New York per 100	1 15	95

And to maintain the same relative difference to all other points East as are fixed from Memphis.

Third—Breaking a rate by any one or more agents shall not be sufficient cause for other agents to follow in cutting rates. The Memphis committee appointed by the convention of September 17, 1868, shall fix and control rates, and we bind ourselves that our agents in Memphis shall be governed by rates made by this committee. The committee are empowered to change rates at any time they may deem it necessary, and shall publish such changes in the Memphis papers, and advances in rates shall not take effect until twenty-four hours after the notice has been published.

Fourth—No transportation line shall have more than one soliciting agent at Memphis.

Fifth—Upon conviction, by the committee, of a violation of rates, we will immediately dismiss the offending agent, or, if such agent be in the employ of an express, dispatch, or fast freight lines, the railroad lines over which said companies may have a contract, will charge them local rates, and recommend the abrogation of all contracts with such line, unless such agent be promptly dismissed.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT ST. AGNES.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., which is celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church as the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, two young ladies, novices in the Dominican Convent of St. Agnes, of this city, made their religious profession, thus binding themselves for life to minister, as may be required, to the spiritual or corporal wants of their fellow-beings. We rejoice to hear that the community of St. Agnes is increasing so rapidly, for to Memphis may well be applied those words of holy Scripture, "The harvest is ready, but the laborers are few." Here are two academies, a parochial school, and an asylum, each of which is under the direction of Sisters of St. Dominic; and had they a sufficient number of members, they might extend their sphere of usefulness by opening other institutions both of learning and charity.

While offering our congratulations to the young professed, Sisters Laurentia and Alphonsa Yoekel, on the better part which they have chosen, and wishing them a long and happy life in which to labor for the sanctification of souls, let us hope that other young and gifted ladies may be led to imitate their example, and seek to win that crown which is promised to those who instruct others unto justice, and to those also who exercise that sublime virtue which St. Paul so highly extols when he says: "If you have faith even so as to remove mountains, and have not charity, you are nothing."

ORPHAN'S CHURCH HOME.

Report from the Lady Managers.

MEMPHIS, December 12, 1868.

The lady managers of the "Orphans' Church Home" beg leave to make the following report of the Institution under their charge: Donations during the months of October and November—Mrs D H Townsend, $3; Judge Henry G Smith, monthly, $5; Mrs J H McMahon, monthly, $5; Mrs B Bayliss, monthly, $4; Mrs D K McRae, $17; Mrs Geo Williams, $5; Mrs Holst, $8; Mrs Trout, $5; Mrs Mansfield $10; Wm A Goodwyn, $5; John Cubbins, $34 55; H Dow, $5; Mrs Postlock, $4 75. Supplies as follows: Mrs Whitfield, 1 bbl meal, 1 bbl flour; Mrs Rosselle, 1 picture; W C Postal, 20 bbls coal; H B Packer, 10 bbls coal; H Dow, wood; Mrs Geo M Gill, 1 bbl flour, 2 sides bacon, 1 bedstead, and mattresses, carpet, washstand and tinware for bedroom; Mansfield & Higbee, 1 chest of medicines; Gas Company, 100 bbls coke; Mrs Mansfield, 1 bedstead and mattress; Mrs Leath, 1 bbl flour; through Mrs Whitfield, 1 bbl meal, beef and peas; Mrs B Bayliss, 1 lamp; Lloyd & Co, 1 basin and pitcher; M C Kney, G Elphinstone, J La Croix, W A Warner, E Rider, Victor D Fuchs, Mr Williams, fresh meats of all kinds daily; Robbins & Bradley, 4 papers tacks; Capt J J Anderson, 1 sack potatoes; Mrs Finley, 1 basket doz turnips; W H Eader, an elegant contribution box; A F Davis, painting and gilding same; Mr Kirwan, 1 bush meal per week; Mrs Apperson, blankets, C O Valentine, 1 doz spools thread; Mrs Winn, 1 bush potatoes; Howell & Wood, 5 yds cotton sheeting and combs; Menken & Bros, 5 yds linen sheeting, 5 parcels clothing, 9 prs stockings, 1 pr blankets; Jas Tagg, 1 pr window shades; Devoto, 1 sack potatoes; Seessel & Son, combs; Holst & Co, burial of child gratis; J Lenow, lot in Elmwood Cemetery.

In addition to the above, we have received contributions in small amounts, which, by request, are not published.

The lady managers desire to inform the public that the Institution under their charge is accomplishing a large amount of good. It is full to its utmost capacity of helpless women and children, who are receiving the benefits of the charity as well as the instruction of the Church. Our chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Simpson, is untiring in his efforts for their comfort and instruction.

We cannot close this report without making an appeal to the liberal and benevolent in our city, in behalf of the orphans under our charge, for some of the comforts and enjoyments usual at the approaching Christmas festival. Any donations for this purpose may be sent to the "Home," 614 Shelby street, to Mrs. Pickett's, 81 Adams street, or to Mrs A. O. Harris', Madison street. We hope parents, in supplying their own children with toys and presents, will "*Remember the Orphans.*"

LADY MANAGERS.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARIES TO-DAY.

THE EMBER DAY.

To-day is the festival of St. Lucy, the virgin and martyr, who suffered under Dioclesian in 304 A. D. She is one of the saints whose names are retained in both the old and reformed calendars, and is an important day in both, as it regulates the winter *Ember days*. The Ember days are periodic fasts, originally instituted, it is said, by Pope Calixtus, in the third century, for the purpose of imploring the blessings of heaven on the produce of the earth, by prayer and fasting. He appointed for this purpose four days in the year, to answer to the four seasons—spring, summer, autumn and winter—when the fruits of the earth are sown, spring into life, attain maturity and are appropriated for use. The days were also set apart for preparing the clergy for ordination, in imitation of the Apostolic practice (recorded in Acts xiii.). By a decree of the council of Placentia, A. D. 1095, it was enacted that the Ember days should be the first Wednesday, Friday and Saturday following, respectively, the first Sunday in Lent, or Quadragesima Sunday, Whitsunday, Holy Rood, (14th September), and *St. Lucy's Day*, (13th December). The term Ember is said by some to be derived from the Saxon word *emb-ren* or *imbyrne*, denoting a course or circuit—these days recurring in a circle as it were, at stated times in the seasons.

In accordance with a canon of the English Church, the ordination of Priests by the Bishop generally takes place on the respective Sundays immediately following the Ember days. The weeks in which these days fall are called Ember weeks, and in Latin the days are called *Jejunia quatuor temporum*, or the fasts of the four seasons.

THE COUNCIL OF TRENT.

This celebrated council—the last which has been summoned by the Roman Catholic Church—formally opened on the 13th of December, 1545, and closed December 4, 1563, its sittings extending thus over a period of eighteen years, and through no less than five pontificates—commencing with Paul III. and ending with Pius IV. It set at rest all doctrines and matters of faith which had been admitted, as Dr. Robertson says, upon the credit of tradition alone, or upon which a latitude of interpretation was allowed. Everything pertaining to the faith or doctrine was defined with scrupulous nicety, and confirmed by the sanction of authority. The decrees of the council, therefore, are justly regarded as the most important religious standard, and complete digests of the faith.

RARE CHANCE TO BUY THE BEST FARMING LANDS IN SHELBY COUNTY.—The celebrated Big Creek Farm, of the late Hon. Geo. L. Holmes, one of the most fertile tracts in Shelby or any other county, will be offered for sale by Messrs Royster, Trezevant & Co., Auctioneers, of this city, on Tuesday next, on the premises, in parcels to suit purchasers. Conveyances will leave the office of Royster, Trezevant & Co. at two o'clock to-morrow. Parties who wish to purchase farms of suitable size, will undoubtedly attend this sale, as it is one of the rarest chances for investment ever offered in this county. The line of the Mississippi Valley Railroad is located through this tract. The soil is unexcelled for productiveness by any of our valley lands. The neighborhood is one of the best in Tennessee. We are confident that persons having money to invest cannot do as well with it by any other investment now offered. Capitalists should not miss such a chance to secure the largest profits. Titles are guaranteed.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Condensed Report of the Proceedings of Thursday.

NASHVILLE, December 10, 1868.

Senate.

Senate met at 10 a.m., Speaker Senter in the chair and eighteen members answered to their names.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW BILLS.

By Mr. Rodgers, the following bill: An act to encourage manufacturing in the State of Tennessee, exempting capital from taxation.

WHEREAS, Many persons are desirous to immigrate to the State to engage in manufacturing; and whereas, they are alarmed at the report that the State is so largely in debt, and that they are to be heavily taxed if they come into the State with their capital for investment; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That any company of capitalists or others that shall invest not less than $25,000 cash in manufacturing in this State, shall be exempt from taxation for and during the term of ten years. This act to take effect from its passage.

Passed first reading.

SENATE BILL ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Memphis Oil Company. Passed.

No. 325: In regard to legal printing. Passed.

No. 328: To incorporate the Tennessee Agricultural Association.

Mr. Elliott offered an amendment incorporating the Rutherford county Agricultural and Mechanical Association to have a capital of $10,000 to be increased to $100,000. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Keith offered an amendment incorporating the Bradley county Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Adopted.

The bill was then passed as amended—ayes 15, noes 5.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Directory to the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller, in regard to the issuance of bonds to railroads. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Resolution on the subject of education, appointing a joint committee to investigate the exact amount of the school fund and the scholastic population of the State. Adopted. Messrs. Smith and White were appointed on the part of the Senate.

House.

Speaker Richards called the House to order at 10 o'clock, a.m.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. Taylor, of Carter and Johnson, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee of five is hereby directed for the purpose of making an investigation in relation to the school fund, deposited in the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, and to report in detail all the proceedings connected with said fund.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

Death of Wm. Wirt Thayer.

The following resolutions of condolence and expression of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-craftsmen, are reported by the Committee of the Memphis Typographical Union to that Society:

WHEREAS, The Great Jehovah and Judge of the Heavens above and the Earth beneath, having seen fit to remove from this life and our midst, our brother, WILLIAM WIRT THAYER, late of Chicago, Ill.; and whereas, it is becoming that token of our grief at his early departure, and extension of sympathy for his relatives should be shown; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union recognize in the removal from our Association of our late fellow-craftsman, W. W. Thayer, another admonition to remain steadfast in the right, so that when we shall be called from Time to Eternity, we will only be removed from this Union to rejoin the faithful and true in the Great Union beyond the skies.

Resolved, That his name be enrolled upon our list of the faithful and true, and that the Secretary be requested to remit to his parents the Card lately deposited, proving him to be a just, honest and upright craftsman.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Union are due and are hereby tendered to Mrs. Wolfe and other ladies of the Cumberland House, for their devoted attention and untiring efforts to alleviate the sufferings of our late brother, and furthermore, that this resolution assures his relatives that, whilst among strangers, nothing was left undone that could add to the relief of his afflicted condition; that the affections of a kind mother, in Mrs. Wolfe, and of lady attendants as sisters, were wholly and freely bestowed upon him; that the kind visitation of the reverend gentlemen and Sisters of Mercy of the Catholic Church were frequent and close; and that from the gentlemen attending his sick bed he received all things that could add to his comfort and consolation in his last moments.

Resolved, That the Memphis and Chicago papers are most respectfully requested to publish the foregoing resolutions, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward the relatives and the ladies of the Cumberland House, with the seal of the Union, copies of the same.

HENRY MOORE,
JOHN McGILL,
JAMES DOYLE,
L. M. LORENTZ,
RICHARD HARRISON,
Committee.

Beautiful Calicoes, just opened at Herzog & Bro, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Splendid guitars, music boxes and elegantly bound music books, music folios, etc. F. Katzenbach's, 317 Main street. 2t

STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Teacher's Association, held on the 8th inst., the following programme for the meeting of the Association, to be held at Memphis, Tenn., on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 30th and 31st, was agreed upon:

PROGRAMME,

Of the third annual meeting of the State Teacher's Association, to be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Memphis, December 30th and 31st, 1868:

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 30.

At 10 a m., Address of welcome, by Col. J. D. Leath, President of Memphis City School Board.

Response, by Hon. W. Bosson, President of the Association.

At 10:30 a.m., Discussion on method of teaching Geography and History.

At 11:30 a.m., Address of Hon. Wm. Bond, of Brownsville, Tenn.

Discussion—Subject, How can we best secure the interest of Parents in Schools?

EVENING SESSION.

6 to 7 p.m., Business.

At 7 p.m., Address by Rev. C. F. Bancroft, President of Lookout Mountain Educational Institutions.

At 7:40 p.m., Address by Dr. B. Sears, Agent of Trustees of Peabody Fund.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31.

9:30 a.m., Discussion on method of instructing in Arithmetic.

11 a.m., Address in memoriam of Rev. J. G. McKee, late Superintendent of Public Instruction in Davidson county, by Rev. H. S. Bennett, of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

11:30 a.m., Discussion on School Discipline—Address by Rev. Francis H. Bowman, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Memphis, Tenn.

EVENING SESSION.

6 to 7 p.m., Business.

At 7 p.m., Address by Dr. J. B. Lindsley, Chancellor of the University, Nashville, Tenn.

7:30 p.m., Discussion on School Law of Tennessee—Opened by Gen. John Eaton, jr., State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The following Committee of Arrangements was appointed: Col. J. T. Leath, Rev. W. H. Pearne, John Johnson, W. Z. Mitchell, J. H. Barnum.

The Committee have no doubt that the different railroads of the State, in accordance with their former courtesy to the Association, will return delegates free.

The Committee of Arrangements will provide entertainment for all delegates, who are requested to make known their intention of attending this meeting of the Association, by addressing Col. J. T. Leath, Memphis, Tenn.

(Signed) J. B. LINDSLEY,
WM. MILLS,
JUDGE LEUCHY,
Executive Committee.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURT—*Hon. Connelly F. Trigg presiding.*—On opening the Court the case of Southern vs. Arnold was taken up; the counsel for the defendant having closed yesterday, Col. Gantt, for the prosecution, commenced the closing argument. In the course of his remark after removing the odium cast upon his client by the counsel on the other side, he clearly, forcibly and logically reconciled the evidence given in a masterly manner. After reviewing the case in all its bearings, as far as the facts were concerned, he proceeded to reply to the law questions raised yesterday as to the validity of the contract under the existing acts of Congress, pending which the Court adjourned until ten o'clock Monday morning.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The motion docket in this Court was entirely disposed of yesterday. Writs of judgment will be executed Monday morning, after which the following calendar will be taken up:

1471 Patman vs Goegel.
1472 Ebbert vs McConnell.
1473 Johnson vs Elliott & Co.
1474 Striimer Bros. vs Stulsinski & Rosenfeldt.
1475 Mitchell vs Stewart & Bro.
1476 Blackwell vs Stewart.
1477 Mitchell, adm'r, vs same.
1478 Mitchell vs Stewart & Bro.
1479 Bradford, adm'r, et al vs Shirley.
1480 Everdon vs Grace et al.
1481 Postal vs Wright et al.
1482 Anderson & Gray vs Murphy.
1483 Lincoln vs Montgomery.
1484 Morgel & Fledolday vs Junkerman.
1485 Same vs same.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Meets pursuant to adjournment Monday morning at 10 o'clock a.m. The calendar published in Saturday's issue will be called up for hearing on that day.

CRIMINAL COURT—*J. E. Bigelow, Judge.*—The following business was transacted in the above Court on yesterday: In the case of the State vs. John Gafin, indicted for murder, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." State vs. M. Horrigan, the Attorney-General entered a *nolle prosequi*. In the case of the State vs. Amos H. Curlin, indicted for the murder of Wm. L. Porter, the Court fixed the amount of bail at $4000. State vs. Hans Margum, bond fixed at $2000. State vs. Auguste Vaught, bond fixed at $1000. In the case of the State vs. Frank Coburn the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The jury in the case of the State vs. Frank Gatti had not, up to a late hour last night, agreed. The following cases are set for trial on Monday next, and will be either tried or continued until the next term:

State vs Thos. Prewett, murder.
State vs Joe King, larceny.
State vs Dock Smith, horse stealing.
State vs Daniel Owen, larceny.
State vs Wm. Adams and Jno. Riley, larceny.
State vs James Cobb, house-breaking.
State vs D. Sauneer, false pretences.
State vs Jas. Fitzgerald, murder.

Parties defendant on bond, and witnesses summoned, must be in attendance or forfeitures will be taken against them.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Only a few motions were disposed of yesterday. Those remaining upon the motion docket will stand over until next motion day. The time of the Court was principally occupied yesterday in trying the case of Lacy & McGhee vs. Brown, which, not being concluded up to the time of adjournment, was continued over until Monday, to be taken up immediately upon the convening of the Court. The calendar set for that day is as follows:

1387 Ames, Woodbury & Jones vs Hughes.
1389 Lewis vs Webb & Falls.
1398 Myers Canfield & Son vs Roescher.
1399 Laird vs Loving.
1403 Taylor et al vs Reid.
1408 Roberts vs Sides et al.
1409 State vs Wheeler et al.
1412 Kohn vs Lorey et al.
1413 Briggs & Peterson vs Kimbro.
1414 White vs Withers, Sr.
1415 Lawrence vs Bartlett Gould et al.
1416 Lavigne vs Lantery.
1417 Myers vs Cockrell.
1418 St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company vs Peres & Co.
1419 Magevney vs County of Shelby.
1420 Dolling vs " "
1421 Rhine vs Mitchell.
1422 Wren vs County of Shelby.
1423 Brinkley vs Lemmon et al.
1424 Same vs Terry et al.
1425 Hart vs Williams.
1426 Mosby, Receiver, vs Tague et al.
1428 Black, Estes & Co. vs Jefferies.
1429 Lomax vs Kelley et al.
1430 Smith, adm'r., vs McClean.
1431 Cubbins, Gunn & Coover vs Helman & Hirsch.
1432 Tenn. Nat. Bank, use, vs Bingham.
1433 Same vs same.
1434 Topp, use etc., vs Cockrell.
1435 Davison vs Gantt & Waddell.
1436 M. German Savings Institution vs Lee, jr., et al.
1437 Same vs Overton et al.
1438 Same vs Kaunitz.
1439 Same vs Hitzfield.
1440 Same vs Meath.
1441 Same vs Hogel et al.
1442 Same vs Wesche.
1443 Same vs Slaughter.
1444 Same vs Slaughter et al.
1445 Same vs Black & Baymiller.
1446 Same vs Baymiller et al.
1447 Same vs Bohnas et al.
1448 Same vs Slaughter et al.
1449 Wilson vs Ruffin & Finley.
1450 Cottes vs Gay.

Court meets promptly at 9 o'clock.

The cheapest line of Poplins of the season, thirty five cents a yard, at Herzog & Bro., 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

100 doz late style ladies' linen cuffs, from $3 to $4. tf RICE & ENGEL.

Fire at Hot Springs, Ark.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., December 7, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

A destructive fire occurred in this village on Saturday last, the 5th instant. About nine o'clock that morning smoke and flame were seen issuing from the roof of Mr. Wm. Staats' store, a two-story building next south of Kirk's billiard saloon. The cry of fire was quickly given and responded to by residents and visitors, but the devouring flames were not stayed until they had destroyed Staats' storehouse, Kirk's billiard saloon, Dr. Hobson's office and the drug store next to it, a building south of Staats' store in which a bar was kept, the store of Mr. Ottenheimer and the one-story building next to it, occupied by guests of the Warren House. The Warren and Hale Houses were saved only by a hard struggle, the first named being greatly damaged by the heat.

The principal sufferers are Mr. Wm. Staats and Mr. Kirk. Mr. Staats is from Illinois, and has but recently taken charge of the Warren House, and commenced merchandising, and had just received his goods, which had not been fully arranged. A large amount of them was burned. He was not insured. Kirk's building with contents, consisting of four billiard tables, bar fixtures, etc., was entirely destroyed. No insurance. Ottenheimer was insured for $1000, which will cover his loss.

We are having cold, windy weather. X.

SOMETHING NEW—CARD ENGRAVING.—We are happy to call the attention of our readers to the general engraving establishment of Thomas J. Day, No. 4 Bethel Block, Main street, corner of South Court. Marriage invitation and visiting cards of the latest styles. Door plates of superior quality and patterns. Stencil cutting of all kinds executed in the best manner; cancelling stamps and seal presses; inscriptions, etc., on jewelry and silver ware, engraved in a style unsurpassed by any engraver in the country. Gentlemen will find a new and elegant style of New Years call cards. Monograms for paper and envelopes embossed or printed in colors. Those of our readers needing any first class work done, we would advise them to call at the above number. s&w.

THE QUACK DOCTOR.—We are indebted to the publishers, Hurd & Houghton, of New York, for a copy of a handsome chromo-lithograph, having the above title "The chromo has been very carefully executed in *fac simile* of Mr. Stephens' painting, and represents the visit of a Rouen drake to a sick Brahma rooster, whose wife and little children seem very anxious for the doctor's opinion. The doctor, with spectacles on nose and chin resting on his cane, looks sagaciously at the invalid, who, with bilious complexion and closed eyes, seems entirely oblivious to all the affairs of this world. They are all painted from life; the chicken, a highly valued Brahma cock, went the way of all chicken flesh a few days after."

Our Empress Cloths and stock of Dress goods, at the lowest prices in the city. Herzog & Bro, 294 Main street, Clark's Marble Block.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

The Harlan Decision Modified by Commissioner Rollins.

Assessor Needham, of the Louisville District, has received from Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the subjoined letter, modifying a former letter of Commissioner Harlan, in relation to distillation by means of two stills, as is practiced generally by Tennessee and Kentucky distillers. This modification of opinion is based upon the decision of the Attorney General upon the matter as referred to him by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Our distillers may now understand precisely what they may do under the present Internal Revenue law.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, December, 1868.

Sir: In conformity with a decision of the Attorney-General of the United States, rendered on the 14th instant, I have ruled that a distiller is authorized to convey the product of his distillation from the outlet of the worm, either directly or through a tank or low wine tub to a still or doubler, through which such product has not previously passed, and to redistill or double such product therein, and convey the proof spirits through a worm to the receiving cisterns, and the low wines back from the worm to the tank, or, if no tank is used, to the still or doubler above specified. It is, however, provided by the terms of the decision, that no connection with the distillery or apparatus or processes for rectifying proof spirits, or of manufacturing alcoholic compounds is admissible; and further, that the process of distillation in such case must be continuous, and no opening or access can be allowed to any part of the apparatus between the original still and the receiving cisterns, while the distillery is in operation.

You will therefore authorize the various distillers in your district to convey their product from the beer vat into the wood still, and from thence, without passing into another still or a doubler, through the beer-heater into the worm. The distillers may, however, at their option, introduce, between the still and beer-heater, a mere reservoir, with the pipes left open, in the top of which condensing pans may be placed, for the purpose of avoiding an overflow of material and an inferior condition of the liquor on its passage into the worm.

From the worm tub the liquor can pass into the low-wine tub, and thence by an arrangement of pumps and pipes into a copper vessel, which can be used either as a still heated by fire underneath, or as a doubler heated by steam through a coil of pipe, and having around it the clear space of two feet required by section 17 of the act of July 20, 1868, and from thence to a second worm tub, having pipes to carry the proof spirits to the receiving cisterns, and the low-wines back to the low-wine tub.

You will especially observe that two stills, or one still and one doubler, are all the apparatus for distilling and vaporizing that can be permitted in one continuous process in a distillery; and further, that no separation of the liquor upon leaving the first worm can be allowed, but the entire product must pass through the low wine tub into the copper still or doubler, and in such case the distiller will be required to have two meters, one to measure the whole discharge from the second worm and the other to measure the quantity of low wines returned to the low wine tub for re-distillation; otherwise they will be taxed for the full quantity of spirits discharged from the outlet of the second worm, whether high or low wines.

You will see that the provisions of the Attorney-Generals's decision, as interpreted herein, are carried out to your entire satisfaction, and will transmit a supplemental plan of each distillery wherein changes are made, particularly describing the same.

It should be remembered that the decision of the Attorney-General does not allow the re-distilling of high wines or proof spirits, but merely the doubling of low wines or singlings.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Central vs. the River Railroad.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I desire to impress upon your readers that the Mississippi Central Railroad, if extended to Paducah, will *not* be a shorter line from New Orleans to the North and Northwestern States than the road through Memphis, and there is no need to parade in the papers any silly vaporing as to "Tate & West being compelled to build a shorter line," if we do not surrender to them complete control of the railroads of Memphis.

The road by way of Memphis is at least six miles shorter, between New Orleans and Paducah, than any line that can possibly be built by way of the Mississippi Central. If Messrs. Tate & West are desirous of spending two millions of dollars to extend the Mississippi Central northward eighty miles, through a poor country, to reach Paducah, where they will find a Memphis road six miles shorter, built through an extraordinarily rich and fertile country, they will have to go to some lunatic asylum to find "associates" who will furnish the money. A. B. C.

THE following telegrams remain undelivered in the Western Union Telegraph office: Dr. Vizor; W. B. Windsor; Capt. J. B. Davis; D. C. Swartz; Geo. Goodwin; W. A. Potts; Black, Estes & Co.; Col. Meigs; L. Hawkins; Capt. C. Beers; Rev. F. S. Petway; E. Warburg; Mrs. W. C. Thompson; A. S. Walcott; Geo. Winchester; Ellerton L. Dorr & Co.; N. Corona & Co.; A. N. McDay.

READ the new advertisement of B. Lowenstein & Bros. 2t

"PEABODY" HAT—Francisco & Wiggin. 3t

A NEAT RESTAURANT.—Sam Croghan, an old and well known colored man, who for years past has been steward of first class passenger boats, and at different well known hotels, has opened at No. 38 North Court street, one of the neatest and most comfortable restaurants in the city. Sam acted nobly in the late contest, and deserves a helping hand from the white men of this city, to whom we cheerfully recommend him, as a good cook and an honest, upright man.

Black Alpacas and Lustres, beautiful blacks, at lower prices than heretofore, just opened. Herzog & Bro, 294 Main street.

VELVET, Felt and Plush Hats, at 50 and 75 cents and $1 each, at M. J. Yancy & Co.'s, 192 Main street. 1w

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soons preys upon the Lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

CINCINNATI.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

CINCINNATI.

SOAP, CANDLES OILS,

Starch, Toilet Soaps, Refiners of Lard.

☞ Candles SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT. Send for Price List. oc23 3m

JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAMS

DUBOIS & AUGUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIE

47 Race Street, Cincinnati.

sep1 6m

SUNDAY APPEAL.

LADIES OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

From Mrs. Washington to Mrs. Grant.

From the New York Herald.]

While the interested politicians are speculating, proposing and intriguing in reference to the cabinet of Gen. Grant, the ladies, far and near, are beginning to inquire what sort of a person is Mrs. Gen. Grant, and what are her qualifications for the honors of the White House? Here we have the interesting theme of the ladies of the White House broadly suggested, from Mrs. George Washington down to Mrs. Andy Johnson. It is a theme for a heavy volume, gilt-edged and copiously illustrated with steel engravings; but for our present purpose a few passing remarks will do.

Our "republican court," under Mrs. Washington, was originally located at No. 3 Cherry street, Franklin square—at that time the Washington Hights of New York city. The members of the cabinet of Congress were scattered about in their private residences or boarding-houses, between Franklin square and Water street, and thence along to the Battery. The administration of the honors of the Executive Mansion by Mrs. Washington was substantially a reproduction of the etiquette, costumes and ceremonies of St. James and St. Cloud. A learned historian on the subject says that her levees were numerously attended by the fashionable, elegant and refined; that the rabble, the coarse and boisterous partisan and impudent place-hunter were rigorously excluded; that full dress was required of all her visitors, and that there was no admission for interlopers "with boots, frock-coats and roundabouts, or with patched knees and holes at both elbows." Her receptions were select, elegant and courtly.

From New York the General Government was removed to Philadelphia, where the same system was maintained, and thence to the newly laid out but almost invisible city of Washington, as the permanent National Capital, under President John Adams, in 1800. Mrs. Adams was a highly accomplished woman of the colonial aristocracy and of the federal school, and she maintained as far as practicable the courtly forms and ceremonies of Mrs. Washington. But in a very interesting letter on her new house in the hamlet of Washington, she has left upon record the primitive expedients to which she was driven to make things passably comfortable—expedients and makeshifts which seem to have given her much amusement. In this we have sufficient evidence of her admirable qualities for the position, the time and the place.

President Jefferson came to Washington a widower. He was free from the power behind the throne, and, being a thoroughgoing radical of the French school, in society as in politics, his advent marked a radical revolution—yes, a revolution in dress and manners only less marked than the change in France itself, with the overthrow of the monarchy, the clipping of the fine feathers of the Bourbons and the proclamation of the Republic. Jefferson would have no courtly ceremonies about him. His own dress, even at his receptions, being that of a plain farmer, he had no objections to boots, frockcoats or sleeves out at both elbows. Everywhere the new philosophy of life was received with acclamations, and thus, from 1801, we may date not only the downfall of the stately politics, but a general decay of the stately society of the old Federal party.

Under the plump and rosy, sprightly and charming "Dolly Madison" a new dispensation of social life was introduced in the White House, especially after the peace with England of 1815. Her receptions were gay, sparkling and delightful, and her popularity was unbounded, and she reigned in Washington to the end of her long and happy life. Under Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. John Quincy Adams we had in the social reunions of the Executive Mansion a happy blending of digity, refinement and republican simplicity. Mrs. J. Q. Adams was the last of the school of Martha Washington, of which she was a worthy representative.

Gen. Jackson, another widower, like Jefferson, brought in another change. Fashion, beauty and the doves and loves and graces were frightened away from the White House by boisterous politicians, the Nimrod Wildfires from the backwoods of Tennessee, the bear-eaters from the canebrakes of the "Big Muddy" and the alumni of Tammy Hall. In truth, Old Hickory was so absorbed in party politics that before he knew what it was all about he found himself entangled in a feminine cabinet imbroglio, from which there was no escape but in a new Cabinet, out and out. His Secretary of State, Martin Van Buren, obligingly gave the hint to his colleagues by resigning, and they all resigned, and this was the making of Van Buren. The mantle of Jackson carried him into the White House next in the order of succession; but, being a widower, too, and wholly taken up with the politicians, like his illustrious "predecessor," there was nothing brilliant or fascinating in the social administration of Van Buren except his splendid rig from top to toe, his shining hat and boots, his glittering state chariot and his royal table. He was, in fact, a Federalist of Democratic professions.

Gen. Harrison, next in the White House, promised a better state of things with the family gathered about him; but he was tortured to death in a single month by ravenous office-seekers. His successor, John Tyler, a widower at first, but next happy in the possession of a young, beautiful and accomplished wife, revived the dear, delightful receptions of "Dolly Madison," and introduced those pleasing summer afternoon promenades, to the music of the Marine Band, on Wednesdays in the Capitol grounds, and on Saturdays in the gardens of the White House, south side, looking down the broad Potomac almost to Mount Vernon. Mrs. Polk, a strict disciplinarian as a church member, and the young ladies of her family, in a subdued tone, maintained the social cheerfulness of the East Room established by Mrs. Tyler. Mrs. President Taylor modestly withdrew herself from the public eye, and was only once seen by a visitor to the White House, who blundered into her sitting-room and found her seated by the fireplace knitting a stocking and smoking her pipe. But Mrs. Gen. Bliss, Old Zach's favorite daughter, in her mother's place, did the honors of the establishment with the artlessness of a rustic belle and the grace of a duchess.

Under Fillmore, another widower, the social glories of the East Room somewhat declined, although his Excellency was esteemed by the ladies as a very handsome and charming man, though not as he thinks old Mr. Blair, "the greatest man that God Almighty ever made." Mrs. Pierce was a confirmed invalid, and so the administration of Mr. Pierce was distinguished only for its political squabblings and blunders. The old bachelor Buchanan, on the other hand—a devoted ladies' man—with his handsome and amiable niece, Miss Harriet Lane, as mistress of the ceremonies, made the President's receptions remarkably enjoyable. Nor can it be justly denied that Mrs. Lincoln discharged the vastly increased responsibilities of her position as if born and trained for it. Mrs. Johnson is relieved from the cares of state by her daughters, Mrs. Stover and Mrs. Senator Patterson, who are universally esteemed as eminently worthy the distinction they have attained.

This brings us down to Mrs. Gen. Grant. An unpretending, unambitious woman of the West, the wife of a man who but the other day was called from his tanyard to put down a gigantic rebellion; how will Mrs. Grant dispense the honors that await her? Like the daughter of a good and esteemed citizen and the wife of a great soldier, bravely and well. Nay, we undertake to predict that, though last, she will not be the least in our list of the honored ladies of the White House.

ROSSINI.

His Funeral in Paris—The New Church of the Trinite—Brilliant Assemblage—Music.

The new church known as the Trinite, where Rossini's funeral ceremonies were performed, is a splendid building, at the end of the Chaussee d'Antin; and there is a large open space in front of it, and that open space began to be crowded with the people of Paris as early as seven o'clock, the ceremony not being expected to begin till twelve. There was an impassable crowd by nine; but we manage these things very well in France. In a few minutes, and without a grumble, a cordon of police was put round the place, and the square was kept vacant till the final procession started.

The interior of the church is magnificent, with great space, unadorned architectural beauty, some of the best painted windows in Paris, and splendid organs.

The center of the building, from the door to the altar, was kept by two files of the 51st of the Line, who being in heavy marching order, knapsacks, etc., took up a great deal of space, and also at times interfered with the harmony of the service by "grounding arms," "presenting arms," and "kneeling" at "words of command," which, by chance, were always given in a loud voice in the midst of a solo.

Ladies were sent to lateral chapels, the body of the church being reserved for the men. The doors were kept closed till eleven. It was a cold, nay, a bitter day, and a long train of ladies, many in demi-toilet, were kept perishing for hours. Five minutes after eleven there was not a seat, in twenty minutes there was not standing room. I should say there were present at least 4500 people. There was no ornament, nor were men forced to go in evening dress and mourning, which would have made the scene more striking. I shall make no attempt to tell you who were present.

It is shorter to say that every celebrity in France was there. The Emperor was represented by Vicomte de Laferriere, in his uniform as First Chamberlain; Cavaliere Nigra, and all the Italian Embassy, were there in full uniform, and all their "orders," to represent Italy. Auber was there—Ambrose Thomas, the "Institut," the "Academie," the Italian "Delegate"—all the art and science, and most of the beauty of Paris. I have never in France seen in one assembly so many pretty faces.

THE MUSIC.

The chorus, which was very fine, and included voices rarely heard in chorus, was at the extreme end of the church; the solo singers over the entrance. I will now give you the programme of music, just adding that, besides the names mentioned in it, Marie Saxe and many others took part. The music was admirable:

1. Introit de la celebre Messe des morts (Jomelli.) Chœur.
2. Dies iræ, adapte a la musique du No. 1 Stabat (Rossini.) Soli chantes par Mmes, Nillson, Bloch, M M. Gardoni, Tamburini.
3. Liber scriptum, adapte a la musique du duo "Quis est Homo" du Stabat (Rossini.) Mmes. Alboni, Patti.
4. Lacrymosa du Requiem de Mozart. Chœurs.
5. A l'Offertoire "Vidit suum" (Stabat de Pergolesi.) Mlle. Nilsson.
6. A l'Elevation "Pie Jesu," adapte au quatuor "Quando corpus" du Stabat de Rossini. Mmes. Krauss, Grossi, MM. Nicolini, Agnesi.
7. "Agnus Dei," adapte a la Priere de Moise (Rossini.) Soli de soprani par Mmes, Patti, Alboni, Soli de basses par MM. Bonnehee, Caron, Belvel.

It is a very long time since, if ever, I heard anything so splendid as the music. Every singer seemed inspired. Nilsson—who had sung "Hamlet" on Friday night—was wonderful; but of course the duet between Alboni and Patti was the gem; and the grand, round, melodious voice of Alboni never came forth in greater majesty. The effect was electric, and scores of women and men were weeping. Mme. Alboni was very much affected, and wept before she began the favorite air of her old friend. Gardoni, too, was in grand voice. "That's Gardoni!" said a friend of mine who had not heard him for years, and to-day could not see him. In a word, all sang splendidly. The ceremony has in itself nothing. A coffin, absolutely covered with medals and crosses, Parma violets—Rossini's fovorite flower—and wreaths of ivy, was carried into the church before the mass; and, after it, was taken with great pomp to Pere la Chaise. All Paris lined the road to the last resting-place of the "Swan of Pesaro," and then all was over. And so was celebrated, far from the land of his birth, the funeral of the greatest composer of the day. His own splendid melody was splendidly sung over his grave, and he may be said to have been wafted away in a cloud of his own harmony. *Requiescat in pace!*

The war steamer built by Robert Fulton for coast defence, in 1841, was a heavy, unwieldy mass, which moved at the rate of two and a half miles an hour against the current. The "Demologos," as the vessel was styled, was regarded as a most formidable engine, but would now be considered as very insignificant by the side of the heavy monitors, or the Franklin, Admiral Farragut's flag ship. The size of the Franklin may be imagined from the following facts: Her displacement is five thousand one hundred and sixty-one tons; her engines and boilers weigh five hundred tons; the diameter of cylinder is sixty-eight inches; stroke of piston, three feet six inches; cost of machinery, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—Victor Hugo cares more for his dramas than his novels.

BREAD AND BABIES.

A Very Domestic Essay From a Revolutionary Source.

Elizbeth Cady Stanton turns her attention away from the most serious question of female rights, and talks about well-bred babies in the last *Revolution*:

We are constantly asked if women vote, what will become of the bread and babies?

In view of the heavy bread, and badly cooked food we find on most tables, and the shocking mortality among infants, we contemplate with wonder and pity the blind faith of man in the maternal and culinary intelligence of "the weak minded" who have no aspiration beyond Hecker's flour, Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, and Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Seeing that women have devoted themselves through the ages to domestic economy and failed, as miserably as men have in the art of government, we have, after mature thought, come to the conclusion that just as woman's enlightened interest in political questions will improve the state, so man's skill and science are necessary to redeem the home from its present disorder, disease and death. If there are two things we thoroughly understand, they are babies and bread, and for our knowledge of both these divine arts we are indebted to philosophical, scientific gentlemen.

The only valuable work we ever saw on Infancy was written by a man, Andrew Combe, of Scotland, a close observer, a sound thinker, and a learned physiologist. We shall never forget how tempest tossed we were when we first found ourself the happy possessor of a man child without the slighest knowledge of what to do for his comfort and protection. An ignorant nurse fidgeted round the room day and night, sang melancholy ditties, and rocked vehemently, while the child cried continually with a loud voice, and we wept, prayed, and philosophized by turns. Reasoning on general principles, we at last came to the conclusion that inasmuch as the child was large and vigorous, there must be some mistake on the part of the nurse that he was not quiet and comfortable. Accordingly we fortified ourself in that opinion by a faithful reading of what Mr. Combe had to say on babies in general. The result of this consideration of his opinions was a prompt revolution in the whole nursery department, and a transfer of pain from the baby to the nurse, who stood humbled and chagrined as she saw her time-honored system summarily set aside, the pills, paregoric, catmint, and cradle driven out, while pure air, sunlight and common sense walked in. Oh! what sighs, what groans, what doubtful shakings of the head, what suppressed laughter and whisperings in the hall we heard during the first few days after the inauguration of that dynasty of health, happiness and rest to that new born soul.

When the three hours' cry begun that day which ancient dames assured us was a custom that had been faithfully kept by all the sons of Adam from time immemorial, we ordered the little sufferer to be promptly stripped to the skin and put in a warm bath; that brought instant relief, after which he was dressed in a few light garments hung on the shoulders, with no swaddling bands, no pressure on the lungs or bowels, and laid down to sleep. He was fed (according to Combe) every two hours by day, and but once durning the night. After that we had peace, though eternal vigilance on our part was its price. The custom of pinning babies up as tight as a drum is both cruel and absurd. We asked the antiquarian who tortured our first-born in that way, why she did it? "The bones of young babies are so soft and their flesh so tender," said she, "that they are in constant danger of dissolution unless tightly pinioned together." We soothed her fears by pointing to the fact that colts and calves, puppies and kittens, all lived and flourished without bandages, and, for the benefit of the race, we said we would make the experiment on one of the human family.

If babies are regularly fed, bathed and comfortably dressed, and in a pure atmosphere, they will be quiet and healthy. The ignorance of women on these subjects is truly lamentable. We have seen children a year old that had never tasted water, when they should have it half a dozen times every day from the hour of their birth. We have found fathers who worked hard all day complain bitterly of being disturbed at night by crying children, hence the common use of Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup, which only tends to increase the irritable condition of the nervous system, and permanently weaken the brain.

Young mothers no doubt imagine that this Mrs. Winslow is some experienced, humane old lady, who loves little children, knows just how to soothe them to sleep and pilot them through all the pitfalls of infancy, when, in fact, this abominable syrup is compounded by some ignorant man, in whiskers, broadcloth and boots, who lives and fattens on his illgotten gains, while babies are sent by the hundreds to untimely graves or made idiots and lunatics for life.

The artificial island now in course of construction in the lower part of the bay of New York will, when completed, comprise an area of about two acres. To protect its outer edges, massive cribs, thirty feet wide at the base and twenty feet at the top, made of oak timbers, firmly jointed, have been so sunk as to leave about ten feet above high-water mark. These, in turn, have been filled with heavy blocks of stone, and the outer service of the entire structure has been faced with oak planking, closely set. As an additional protection, massive stones have been heaped against the outer face of the wall, as its most exposed points, and the bulwark is deemed perfectly secure. Within this inclosure sand and broken stones have been thrown, and piles are being driven upon which to erect the hospitals and other necessary buildings.

Official records, it is asserted, prove that the various wars with the Indians during the last forty years have cost the Government over five hundred millions of dollars, besides a large loss of life. The calculation is made as follows: The Black Hawk war, four hundred lives and $5,000,000; the Seminole war, fifteen hundred lives and $100,000,000, only fifteen hundred of the Indians being warriors; a war with the Creeks and Cherokees, about the same time, cost $1,000,000; the Sioux war of 1852, three hundred lives an $40,000,000; the war of 1864, one thousand lives and $60,000,000; the Cheyenne war of 1867, three hundred lives and about $12,000,000; the Indian troubles on the Pacific slope for the last twenty years, about $300,000. The whole trouble in New Mexico, of which the last item forms a part, $150,000,000.

LIQUORS

Where the 'Genuine Article" Comes From.

From the New York Commonwealth.]

One is impressed to seek a reason for the number of murders and sudden deaths which are now so frequently reported, and in doing so there is one fruitful source to which to trace the course of the evil, and that is the amount of made-up and poisoned liquors now sold to the public as a beverage. In a very large majority of the cases of murders reported, the murderers have been found to be laboring under a species of insanity, produced by the fiery poison of a made-up stuff called liquors. The high cost of distilling or importing liquors is largely the excuse for this; and the numbers of manufactures of imitation liquors in this city is now quite as large as that of the importers. At any corner you may find a compounder of poisons, and it is too tempting a business to be easily prevented. Ten dollars worth of strychnine or other poisonous drugs, will impart to a barrel of beer double the strength of that value of hops, and with the present skill in chemical preparations, hardly a gallon of pure liquor is necessary to produce thousands of gallons. Thus the city is flooded with these poisons, calling them by all sorts of names. The best brands of champagnes are wholly produced in this country in such perfect imitations, that the genuine cannot be detected if by chance a bottle should be mixed with it. The California wines offered for sale are very largely but the made up manufacture of certain establishments in this city. So with other wines and liquors. Nor are these exaggerated statements; they can be verified any day by the assessors of internal revenue, and the examination of the liquor. But can nothing be done to stop this wholesale poisoning of the community? Must every man who takes a glass of wine become a possible murderer, an insane homicide? The evil is one which cannot be overlooked.

Koertling's Method of Relief Printing.—A glass plate is coated with a non-transparent varnish, and the desired figures are drawn on it with a needle, the dark parts are entirely removed. The glass is then bound to a zinc plate, coated with a layer of asphaltum varnish, and the whole exposed for a length of time to the sunlight, after which the zinc plate is washed with oil of turpentine. The light passing through the scratched lines on the glass plate renders the asphaltum directly subjacent insoluble in turpentine, and the corresponding portion of the zinc remains coated, while the rest is laid bare. The plate is then etched in the usual manner, leaving the figure in relief, and capable of being printed from like a woodcut, when properly mounted. Objects may be gilded in two colors, by first depositing one shade of metal then coating with suitable varnish, on which is drawn the pattern of the second shade. With a graver or pointed instrument, the varnish and original gilding are removed along the pattern, and the article is then subjected to the second process, by which the other tint is deposited.

The Eucalyptus.—We have on a previous occasion called the notice of our readers to this remarkable Australian tree, which, attaining a hight of nearly five hundred feet, exceeds in this respect the far-famed "big trees" of California. Attention has recently been directed to the great economic value of the tree, its extreme rapidity of growth, the compactness of its fibre, and its adaptation to arid and waterless regions of the warmer portions of the globe; and the Italian Government is at present engaged in introducing it into that kingdom, hoping thereby to restore a forest vegetatio to the denuded summits and ridges of the mountain chains. It has already been tried in Algiers, where a tree fifteen years old shows the volume and all the qualities of an oak of one hundred, and a seed planted three years ago has now furnished a tree four feet in circumference at the base. The leaves exhale a delightful fragrance, and are said to exercise a decidedly anti-miasmatic effect. The bark of the tree is hard and very rich in tanning.

TRUST SALE.

TRUSTEE SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm D Fly on the 30th day of March, A.D. 1859, to John D. Trotter, Trustee, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes payable as follows, to wit: One note for six thousand dollars, due and payable to Catherine P. Freeman on the 30th day of January, A.D. 1860, with ten per cent. interest from date, and dated the 30th of March, A.D. 1859. One note of the same date for six thousand six hundred 66 100 dollars, payable to Catherine P. Freeman on 30th day of March, A.D. 1861, with legal interest from date. And one note of same date for six thousand six hundred 66 100 dollars, payable to Catherine P Freeman with legal interest from date. Said Deed of Trust is recorded in the Probate Clerk's office of Tunica county, State of Mississippi, in Book E, of the record of deeds for said county, page 341. And by virtue of, and in pursuance of a Decree of the Chancery Court of said Tunica county, made at the April term thereof, A.D. 1868, investing myself with the powers of Trustee in said Deed of Trust, the death of the said Jno. D. Trotter, Trustee as aforesaid, having been suggested to said Chancery Court, I will, on the

28th Day of December, A.D. 1868,

At the courthouse door in the town of Austin in the county of Tunica, State of Mississippi proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash the following lands as described in said Deed of Trust, as follows, to wit: All of section seven (7) of Township (4) of Range eleven, (11), west lying and being in said Tunica county and State of Mississippi. Sale within lawful hours. Title supposed to be good, but I will sell only as Trustee. J. F. SAMPLE, Trustee.
October 15, 1868. oc27 tds

Commissioner's Notice.

Wm. P. Mellen, Trustee, and the United States and Others, against The New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and Others.

Having been appointed by the Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Kentucky, a Special Commissioner in the above style case, to audit and make out a full and complete report to said Court of all bonds and coupons yet unpaid, secured by the first mortgage, and also all bonds and coupons due and unpaid, secured by the second mortgage of the said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company, and to whom due, and the names of the holders thereto respectively;

Therefore, Notice is hereby given to all bond holders, as aforesaid, to come forward and present and file with me, as said Commissioner, at my office, in the city of Paducah and State of Kentucky, all bonds, being the first and second mortgage of said New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company and coupons thereto belonging and unpaid, on or before the second Monday in March, 1869. W. H. JONES,
nov21 1m s Special Commissioner.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

—IN—

Humboldt, Tennessee.

By decree of the Chancery Court at Trenton in the case of J. J. Holloman vs. A. Cross, I will, on

Monday, the 14th of December Next,

On the premises, sell, to the highest bidder, the following property in the town of Humboldt, Tennessee: Two Brick Stores, three stories high, on Main street; Three Dwelling Houses, two with four rooms each, and one of two rooms all new buildings. This is all valuable property, and offers a rare opportunity to get good bargains in property on a credit.

Terms—Six and twelve months credit, without redemption, notes and good security required. J. A. McDEARMON, C. and M.
Trenton, Tenn., November 23, 1868. de7 td s

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, December 12, 1868.

FINANCE.

The regular routine of Saturday's business at our banks was increased somewhat to-day by liberal checking against cotton purchases during Thursday and Friday, but money is easy and rates unchanged. Good commercial paper, between banks and depositors, is discounted at 9@12 per cent. Street rates are from 1½ to 3 per cent. per month on collaterals.

Cotton bills on New York, as well as on St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, are bought at ½c discount. Selling on the latter points at par, without any concessions, and on New York at par to ⅛c discount. New Orleans Sight Bills, bought at $3 to $3 75 per $1000 discount; sold at ½ premium, with some banks asking ⅛ premium.

Gold in New York opened at 135⅝. New York Central, 124; Erie 39. Gold closed at 135⅜. Exchange was steady throughout at 9½@10⅛c. We have no sales of Gold worth noting. Dealers buy 1c under New York rates and sell at 135½@136c.

We could hear of no transactions in City Bonds to-day. The buyers upon the market yesterday were evidently all supplied. We quote Paving and Plain at 52@53c, with none of the latter offering.

City Scrip is firm. Nominally 80c buying; selling at 81@83c.

County Warrants are also firm—75@78c are the buying rates; selling at 77@80c, as to amount.

Police Scrip scarce and firm at 92@93c buying; selling at 95c.

The two per cent interest due on the 1st of July last on the Virginia State debt will be paid on the 1st of January. It is not expected that the 2 per cent falling due the 1st of January will be paid.

For some time back the policy of submitting the question of the constitutionality of the legal-tender act of Congress to the Supreme Court has been discussed in influential quarters, and it is asserted that an effort will be openly made and pressed during the present winter to have a decision.

The Director of the Philadelphia Mint states that the gold deposits for the month of November were $202,993 61, and the silver deposits and purchases for the same time $74,382 56—in all, $277,381 17. The gold coinage for the month was $183,781 57, nearly all of which was in double eagles. The silver coinage was but $55,700, all in dollar pieces. The nickel coinage was $119,100, in five and three cent pieces, and the bronze $4700, in one and two cent pieces. The total number of pieces coined is 2,919,353, of the value of $263,284 57. In these exclusively paper money times it is surprising that there is as much employment for the Mint as there is.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, alluding to the New York bank statement for the past week, and the drain of currency southward, thinks the movement of money South is legitimate business, and while it will not injure the banks, will materially and almost immediately improve the financial and business prosperity of the South, which, if not already, soon will be in a better condition to resume specie payments than any other section of the Union. It has passed pretty well through its privations, and, out of debt, is steadily growing more prosperous, the result of forced economy and labor. Something of this is yet left for the North to go through with.

The following is a statement of the public debt on December 1, 1868:

Debt bearing coin interest	$2,107,886,100 00	
Debt bearing currency interest	72,140,000 00	
National debt not present'd for payment	8,245,883 64	
Debt bearing no interest	413,102,181 17	
Grand total		$2,601,374,164 81
Six per cent. lawful money issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	44,337,000 00	
Total debt		2,646,711,164 81
Amount in Treasury, coin	88,425,374 54	
Amount in Treasury, currency	18,253,946 13	
Total		106,679,320 67
Am't of debt, less cash in Treas		$2,539,031,844 14

Warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of November, amount, in round numbers, as follows:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign	$ 235,200
Interest on debt	24,305,000
War	6,570,060
Navy	1,293,000
Interior, pensions and Indians	707,000

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

COTTON.

The Liverpool Cotton market at the opening was quiet. Uplands, 10½@10⅝d. Orleans 11@11⅛d. It closed quiet with sales of 10,000 bales. Uplands, 10⅝; Orleans, 11d.

In New York at the opening Cotton was quiet but steady. At noon it was unchanged. At 2 p.m. it was steady, with fair demand—Uplands 25c—and closed with fair demand and prices firm. Uplands 25c. Day's sales, 17,000 bales; week's sales, 19,000 bales; week's receipts, 7500; exports, 17,000; stock, 32,000; receipts at all United States ports for the week, 89,000 bales.

The New Orleans market opened dull and tending downwards. Middlings, 23c. At 2 p.m. it was easier, with sales of 3000 bales. Middlings, 22¾@23c.

Our market was active, the very limited stock being taken into consideration, and prices were fully sustained, as will be seen by the following reported sales: 22 bales Ordinary, 22c; 22 bales Good Ordinary, 22½c; 125 bales do—the price of the latter table we could not learn—19, 19, 24, 63 and 50, Low Middlings, at 22½c, 116 and 69 at 22¾c, 20 and 12 at 22⅞c, 154 and 8 at 22c; 135 Middlings at 23½c, 24, 26, 14, 8, 23, 3, 14 and 13 at 23c; 30 Strict Middlings at 23⅛c, 39 at 23½c, 58 at 23¼; 6 Good Middlings 24½c, 1 at 25c. The day's sales will foot up nearly 1200 bales, and the market closed firm.

Ordinary	21¾@—
Good Ordinary	22 @22¼
Low Middlings	22¼@22¾
Middlings	23 @—
Strict Middlings	23¼@—
Good Middlings	24 @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, December 12, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,243	
Received previously	104,853	106,096
		106,148
Exported to-day	1,727	
Exported previously	98,645	100,372
Stock on hand at 12 m		7,771

The week's receipts were 8779 bales, against 10,131 bales received last week, and 11,194 bales received for the corresponding week last year. Week's exports, 9313 bales. Stock on hand December 12, 1867, 11,239 bales. Excess in receipts over last year, to date, 21,075 bales.

At the meeting of Freight Agents held in Louisville a few days ago, the following rates were adopted on Cotton from this point to New York:

Uncompressed—All rail, $1 70; rail and, water $1 60.

Compressed—All rail, $1 30; rail and water, $1 20.

The beauty of a protective tariff is well illustrated by the following quotations of leading Northern cotton factory stocks. They tell the whole tale of the tribute the people of the South have paid, and continue to pay, to the "cotton lords" of New England in the shape of profits on the manufacture of the raw material produced by themselves into fabrics consumed by themselves:

" Massachuset's Cotton Mills (par value $100)	997½
" Middlesex Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	215
" Laurens Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	902½
" Merrimack Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	1815
" Androscoggin Mills (par value $100)	185
" Pepperell Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	1105
" Pacific Mills (par value $100)	2015
" Nashua Company (par value $100)	735
" Stark Mills (par value $100)	1275
" Chicopee Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	275
" Salisbury Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	270½
" Boot Cotton Mills (par value $100)	1080
" Laconia Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	1200
" Amoskeag Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	1312½
" Great Falls Manufacturing Company (par value $100)	215

TRADE.

Business was very good to-day, and our streets presented more appearance of activity than since the cold weather set in. Meats are firm and stocks light—not more than enough to supply the demand should no supplies be received, which may be the case so far as river shipments are concerned.

On Monday last the following amounts of grain was in store in Chicago: Corn, 265,884 bushels; wheat, 865,288 bushels; oats, 205,822 bushels; rye, 155,838 bushels; barley, 350,446 bushels.

The action of the National Board of Trade in reference to the resumption of specie payments, the shipping interests, Mississippi improvement, the National Pacific Railroad, the Civil Service Bill and other questions will be regarded with great interest. All these questions are of importance to the business world. The debates were marked by a thorough independence of tone that inspire respect, even when the views announced may not command unqualified assent.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* notices a difference of views between Eastern and Western delegates that at least shows signs of a healthy vitality. This difference ran through nearly all the proceedings, and illustrates an apparent diversity of commercial interests between the two sections. This, however, is no more than was to be expected. The object of the meeting was to ascertain the wants of the whole country, and this could only be discovered by a comparison of views between the representatives. Upon all general commercial issues there was a unanimity of feeling that speaks well for the intelligence and sagacity of the members.

The following bill was introduced into our State Senate on Thursday last. Would it not be much better to reduce taxation upon all than to make special laws in favor of any particular individual or company:

Whereas, Many persons are desirous to immigrate to this State, and to engage in manufacturing; and

Whereas, They are alarmed at the report that the State is so largely in debt, and that they are to be heavily taxed if they come into the State with their capital for investment; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That any company of capitalists, or others, that shall invest not less than $25,000 cash in manufacturing in this State shall be exempt from taxation for and during the term of ten years.

GENERAL MARKETS.

APPLES—Cooking Apples dull at $3 to $5 per barrel. Choice eating qualities are scarce at $6@8.

BEANS—Large supply of Mixed. Selling at $2 50@3. Navy, $3 25@3 50.

BRAN—Stock light. Holders are firm at $25@28 in store, as to amount.

BAGGING—Very little demand, and supply more than ample. Prices are irregular. Light weight Kentucky, 13¾@15c; heavy 19@22c.

BACON—The receipts and supply limited. Regular city packed clear sides, 18@18¼c; clear rib, 17¾@18c; country clear sides, 17@17½c; shoulders, 13@14c; Plain Sugar Cured Hams (new), 18@19c; old Hams not in demand; Breakfast Bacon, 17@18c.

BULK MEATS—Holders are very firm at 14¾@15c for Clear Sides; Hams, 15c; Shoulders 10¾@10¾c. The demand is in a small way.

BEESWAX—Market firm at 30c.

CABBAGES—Stock fair and market stiff. Crates, $16@18; hogsheads, $13@14; per hundred, $9@10.

CHEESE—Fair stock and demand. Factory 18½@19c; E. D. 18@19c; W. R. 17½@17¾c. English Goster, 19@19½c.

COFFEE—The stock is very good and demand fair. We quote common to choice Rio, 21@25c; Java, 36@38c.

CORNMEAL—Market moderately supplied. Fresh and Kilndried are about the same in price. Held at $4@4 25 per bbl.

CORN—Shelled, on levee, dull at 70c; Ear Corn, 70c in store in sacks; Shelled, in store, 75c.

CHICKENS—Stock small, and very good demand. Old chickens are firm at $4@4 50.

DRIED FRUITS—Very little coming in. Dried Apples, 7@10c; Peaches, 9@10c.

EGGS—Good demand at 37c for fresh packed.

FLOUR—There is a slight improvement in prices of low grades, but choice brands are nominally unchanged. We quote Superfine at $6@6 50; Extra, $7@8 50; Family, $9@12.

GAME—Light supply. Venison, 7@9c all round; saddles, 14@15c. Wild Turkeys, $10@12. Wild Geese, $9@11. Ducks, $1 50@2 25. Quails, $2@2 25; Squirrels, $2 00@2 25.

HAY—No stock except in store. Choice held at $25@26.

HIDES—There is a good demand and moderate receipts. Green, 8c; Green Salt, 10@10½c; Dry Salt, 17c; Dry Flint, 20c; Green Deer Skins, 12½@15c; Dry, 25@30c.

HOGS—Light stock at the pens. Selling at 7¼@7½c. Dressed Hogs firm at 9½@10c.

IRON TIES—There is a fair stock on hand, with light demand. Selling at 7½@7½c, as to style of tie.

LARD—Market quiet. Tierces, 15¾@16c; kegs, 16½@17c.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $2@2 25; outside brands, $1 75@2.

MESS PORK—Stock light. New and old Mess are held at $26@26 50 in a small way. The demand is not at all active.

MOLASSES—Market well supplied, and prices are weak. Common to choice Louisiana, in bbls, 65@80c; half bbls, 2@3c higher; kegs (10 gallon), $8@9 50.

MACKEREL—In good demand. No. 1, in kits $2 70@2 75; No. 2, $2 40@2 50; No. 3, $2 10@2 20.

NAILS—Large stock. Rates, $5 25@5 35.

OATS—Market firm. Holders ask 70@72c, in store and on levee.

OILS—Coal Oil, 34@38c; Lard Oil, $1 30@1 50; Lubricating Oils, 50@70c.

POTATOES—The market is firm for choice varieties. Peach Blows in lots, $4; by dray load, $3 25; in sacks, per bushel, 90c@$1. Sweet Potatoes 65@75c.

PIGS' FEET—Kegs, $2 75@2 85; half barrels, $5 50@6; barrels, $11@12.

RICE—Fair stock. New Carolina, 11@12c Louisiana, 9@10c.

ROPE—No demand—nominally 7@8c per lb.

SUGARS—Market well supplied and the demand is good. Common, 10@11c; Fair 11@12c; Prime, 12½@14c; Centrifugal, 13½@14½c; Yellow Clarified, 13@14c.

SALT—Light stock; 280 lbs. bbls., $3 25@3 50 Liverpool sack coarse $2 60 on levee in lots; $3 00@3 25 from store. Fine $2 90 on levee; $3 25@3 50 from store by single sack.

SHEEP—Very little demand. Held at $2@5 per head. Dressed, 8@9c.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5@6.

TURKEYS—Fair inquiry at $10@15 per dozen.

TOBACCO—The stock of Manufactured Tobacco is large, and prices are steady with good demand.

TALLOW—10@11c. Fair receipts.

WHISKY—Market moderately active. We quote Highwines, $1 03@1 05; Proof Whisky, $1 12½@1 15; Common, 80@95c; Domestic Bourbon, $1 05@1 15; Bourbon, $1 50@3.

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER Packet Compa'y.

The elegant passenger packet THOMAS H. ALLEN, built expressly for this Company, will now take her place in the line, and hereafter the following boats will leave Memphis as heretofore,

Mondays & Thursdays, at 5 o'clock p.m.,

THOMAS H. ALLEN....Reese Pritchard, Master
W. A. CALDWELL....R. L. Haines, Master
OZARK....H. Blaisdell, Master

Connecting at Little Rock with the new and light-draught packets,

FORT GIBSON....John Woodburn, Master
FORT SMITH....James Bowlin, Master
VAN BUREN....J. W. Williams, Master

All of the above boats were built expressly for the trade, and are particularly well adapted to it. Passengers and freight will be put through by this line to all points on the Arkansas river without detention, and at reasonable rates.

All persons shipping freight for any point on the Arkansas river from North or East of Memphis, should have their goods consigned to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," at Memphis. Merchandise shipped from New Orleans should be consigned to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, Napoleon, Ark.

Freight received at any time at the Company's office.

JNO. D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
nov26 301 Front street, Mosby Block

FOR MOUND CITY.

Steamer GEORGE W. CHEEK leaves Memphis every day for Mound City at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12 m., 2½ and 4½ p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 7 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m., and 1½ and 4 p.m. Landing at foot of Washington street.
jy11 MARK R. CHEEK, Master.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

Irving Block, 254 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.,

HAVE FOR SALE IN STORE OR IN BOND,

800 BARRELS

YANNISSEE, WESTMORELAND,

AND OTHER BRANDS WHISKY.

oc11-au14 6m d&w

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Memphis, December 13.—The weather is clear and cold. The river, at this point, is falling very slowly. The Arkansas is falling, with nine to ten feet in the channel to Fort Smith. A remarkable fact connected with the Arkansas this season is that all the swells in that river have come from its headwaters. The present rise came from beyond Fort Smith. The fall, however, will be very rapid, owing to the cold weather. White river has risen since our last report. There is ten feet to Augusta, and probably that much to Jacksonport. The latest news from above will be found in our telegraphic columns.

Arrivals.

Steamer Marble City, St. Louis.
" Commercial, White river.
" W. A. Caldwell, Ark. river.
" Swallow, New Orleans.
" Belle Vernon, Pittsburg.

Departures.

Steamer Marble City, St. Louis.
" Swallow, Cincinnati.
" Darling, Cincinnati.
" Romeo, Evansville.
" Myrtle, Hale's Point.
" Commercial, White river.
" Belle Vernon, New Orleans.

In Port.

W. A. Caldwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business was quite good on the levee yesterday.

The Octavia (dredge boat) passed up yesterday.

The snagboat, R. E. DeRussey, came in yesterday from Cairo or Mound City. She leaves, we learn, to day for Vicksburg, or some point below.

The towboat Comet passed down yesterday with a tow of coal.

The Darling left for Cincinnati last night with 1100 bales of cotton.

The Romeo, for Evansville, left with 650 bales.

The Swallow passed up yesterday. She got 300 bales of cotton here for Cincinnati.

The Stonewall, Capt. Kinney, leaves at 10 a.m. to day for New Orleans and the bends.

The W. R. Arthur had not arrived at a late hour last night.

We have had no St. Louis exchanges for several days.

We have the assurances of several of our City Council that permanent water works will be established upon our levee so that the rise and fall of the river may be easily ascertained.

The Bermuda, Capts. Vincent and Claycomb's new purchase, will be in port to-morrow and leaves on Wednesday for Little Rock and way points on the Arkansas. She enters the Memphis and Pine Bluff trade as a weekly packet, and is said to be admirably adapted for it.

The U. S. mail packet, W. A. Caldwell, Capt. Rube Haines, came in yesterday. She brought over 400 bales of cotton out of the Arkansas and reshipped all but 180 bales for New Orleans. The Caldwell leaves on Monday for Little Rock. Jack Chambers is her gentlemanly chief and Bob Shields her assistant clerk.

The Commercial had 611 bales of cotton out of White river. She reshipped all but 386 bales, which she brought to this port.

We learn from Capt. Haines that there is no cotton on the banks of the Arkansas. The weather is so cold that Africa won't work.

The independent Des Arc, Capt. John Elliott, leaves on Monday for all points on White river.

The Norman, Capt. Hewett, will be in port to-day, and leaves to-morrow for Evansville and way landings.

The United States mail steamer Liberty, Capt. John Edson, backs out on Tuesday for all points on White river.

The great Mississippi will be in port to-morrow. Nat Green will back her out on Wednesday for New Orleans.

The Belle Memphis, Capt. Crane, leaves to-morrow for Cairo and St. Louis. She makes all connections.

The new St. Francis backs out on Tuesday for St. Francis river. Capt. Tom Bowman commands.

A notable feature in the suspension of navigation on the Upper Mississippi this year, is the simultaneous closing of the river from Winona to Davenport, about 400 miles, instead of by degrees from the northward down, as heretofore.

The Legal Tender, out a week last night from New Orleans, will pass up today. She is loaded heavily with railroad iron, and had to put off 200 tons at Bayou Sara, in order to facilitate her progress.

Advices from the Red river of the North show that the suffering at that settlement is worse than ever. It is thought that 25,000 barrels of flour will be necessary to keep the people through to harvest. The fish and buffalo supplies are very small.

The Commercial left for White river with a splendid trip.

The Upper Mississippi navigation this season has been the longest known for ten years, being of two hundred and fifty-eight days' duration.

The Illinois river is reported frozen over from its mouth to its source. The Missouri is also closed.

The Ohio river improvement surveying parties have concluded their field work and returned home to Pittsburg. The engineering parties have been disbanded, and the assistants are at work making up their reports. According to the surveys, the Ohio river is not so long as has been supposed, being only 967 miles. Five hundred and fifty-two miles of river have been cleared of wrecks and snags. Many important improvements have been completed and others projected. Another season of such work will make a change in the navigation of the Ohio.

Mr. W. G. Taylor, the well-known freight agent of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, died suddenly at about noon on Tuesday, of pneumonia, at his residence in Jeffersonville.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Capt. Jas. Bugher purchased Capt. I. N. Mason's interest, one-eighth, in the Champion, at the same rate and terms as paid for Capt. Gregg's interest, which was sold at administratrix sale a short time since. Capt. Bugher now owns one-half of the boat.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 11th says:

Capt. John S. Devenny, Supervisory Inspector for this district, arrived from Steubenville yesterday, on the Major Anderson. He will remain here during the investigation of the pilots of the ill fated steamers United States and America. Their testimony is now being taken by the local inspectors with closed doors, these gentlemen being of the opinion they have no authority to permit the press to report the testimony while the investigation is being made.

The Underwriter, from Cairo, passed Louisville yesterday, on her way to the wreck of the United States. The Champion failed in the effort, and the Underwriter will be successful, having greater facilities than the Champion. The diver of the Underwriter, with his submarine armor, was at work at the wreck yesterday, sounding for the remains of the victims of the disaster. The mail company report they are working a force of seventy men on these wrecks.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says: The steamboat loafers' club, still having a quorum, meet regularly at Taylor, West & Co's, Lou Stowbridge presiding, although they lost one of their brightest members yesterday (Joe Thomas) by his going as clerk on the Fort Gibson.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Regular New Orleans Packet.
STONEWALL....Kinney master
This splendid passenger steamer will leave as above
THIS DAY, 13th inst., at 10 a.m.
RICHARD W. LIGHTBURNE, Agent,
de13 1t 296 Front street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MISSISSIPPI....N. S. Green, Master
The Mammoth freight steamer will leave as above on
WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight only apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
de13 4t 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MISSISSIPPI....Green, Master
This splendid passenger packet will leave as above
WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
de13 4t No. 291 Front street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packet
MISSISSIPPI....Green master
This elegant passenger steamer will leave
WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
MART WALT & CO.,
de13 4t Agents, 272 Front street.

FOR ST. LOUIS.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company—United States Mail.
BELLE MEMPHIS....Crane, Master
This superb passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 14th inst., at 5 p.m.
de13 2t FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

FOR EVANSVILLE.

Regular Memphis and Evansville Weekly Packet—For Cairo and Evansville.
NORMAN....Hewett master
This new and splendid passenger steamer will leave as above on
MONDAY, 14th inst., at 5 p.m.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
de13 2t 7½ Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Regular Arkansas River Weekly Packet—For Helena, Pine Bluff and Little Rock.
BERMUDA....Claycomb master
This new and magnificent passenger steamer will leave
WEDNESDAY, 16th inst., at 5 p.m.
VINSON & DONAHUE, Agents,
de13 4t 284 Front street.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Packet. United States Mail.
W. A. CALDWELL....Haines master
This fine passenger packet will leave as above, on
MONDAY, 14th inst., at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
de11 4t 304 Front st., Mosby Block.

FOR WHITE RIVER.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co.
LIBERTY NO. 2....James Rice master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
de13 3t Star Wharfboat, foot Monroe st.

Memphis and White River U.S. Mail Packet Co.
LIBERTY No. 2....James Rice master
This excellent steamer leaves Memphis as above,
TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 5 p.m.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents, No. 291 Front street.
J. A. Sayers, Passenger Agent. de13 3t

Regular Memphis and White River Packet.
DES ARC....John D. Elliott master
This fine passenger packet leaves for the above on
MONDAY, 14th inst., at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to
ELLIOTT & MILLER, Agents,
de12 3t Promenade street, foot Jefferson.

Regular White, Black and Current River Packet.
LADY WITHAUP....Capt. Chas. Beers
Sid H. Humphrey, Clerk.
This packet will make Weekly Trips from Jacksonport, Ark., up Black river to Pocahontas and Poplar Bluff, and up Current river to Doniphan. She will make close connections at Jacksonport with the
Steamer Des Arc Every Saturday.
Shippers and passengers may rely on her punctuality. de3 1m

FOR HALE'S POINT.

Memphis and Hale's Point Packet.
For Randolph, Fulton, Osceola and Hale's Point.
The Sidewheel Passenger Packet
MYRTIE....Captain W. C. Hardwick
Will leave Memphis as above every Tuesday and Saturday, commencing Wednesday, November 25th, and will remain permanently in the trade, and by strict attention to business trusts to receive the patronage of shippers.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
MART WALT & CO., Agents,
nov21 tf No. 272 Front street.

FOR ST. FRANCIS RIVER.

Memphis and St. Francis River Tuesday Packet.
For Helena, Wittsburg and St. Francis River.
The new and elegant Sidewheel Passenger Packet,
SAINT FRANCIS,
Capt. T. R. Bowman, - - Sam C. Paine, Clerk
Will leave Memphis on her first trip TUESDAY, November 24th, for Helena and St. Francis river, and EVERY TUESDAY THEREAFTER.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
nov19 tf No. 7½ Madison street.

Memphis and New Orleans Wednesday Packets,

MAGENTA

Capt. J. Frank Hicks; Clerk, John Brooks

MISSISSIPPI,

Capt. Nat. S. Green; Clerk, S. Cook Creighton

One of these fine Packets will leave Memphis for New Orleans

Every Wednesday, Commencing on September 16th, and every Wednesday thereafter throughout the Season.

Their Cotton capacity is unsurpassed, while in all things necessary to make up splendid Passenger Packets, they are unequaled upon the river.

MART WALT & CO., Agents
No. 272 Front street.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
No. 290 Front Row.
LARRY HARMSTAD, Agent,
au12 tf Star Wharfboat, foot Jefferson st.

"Old Reliable" Memphis and White-River U.S. Mail Packet Company, Semi-Weekly Line.

The splendid side-wheel steamers LIBERTY No. 2, and MAYFLOWER, will form a Semi-Weekly line between Memphis and White River, leaving Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting at Devall's Bluff with trains of the Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs. Returning, will leave Jacksonport every Tuesday and Friday at 8 a.m., and Devall's Bluff every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock m.

The Liberty, No. 2, and Mayflower will make close connections at the mouth of White river with the steamer Gaston for Pine Bluff. Fare to Pine Bluff, $12 00; Freight, 50 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamers Economist and Hamilton will run between Little Rock and Fort Smith in connection with this line and the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

Through receipts given for freight to all points between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

Insurance one-half per cent. LESS by this route than any other.

JOHN B. DAVIS, Superintendent.
LEVY & SHARPE, Agents,
oc29 tf No. 290 Front Row.